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A MANUAL OF NORTH CAROLINA

ISSUED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

FOR THE USE OF

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SESSION 1915

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

R. D. W. CONNOR

SECRETARY NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1915

1915

JANUARY							APRIL							JULY							OCTOBER						
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PREFACE.

This volume is issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission in order to furnish to the members of the General Assembly of 1915, in convenient form, information about the State which otherwise would require much investigation in many different sources. It is also hoped that it may prove of value and service to others who desire to have in succinct form such data about North Carolina. Similar Manuals, issued in 1903, 1905, and 1907 by the Secretary of State, and in 1909, 1911, and 1913 by the North Carolina Historical Commission, have proven of very general utility and interest. Requests for copies have come not only from all over North Carolina, but from most of the States of the Union, and the demand for them has been so great that all of these editions except those for 1909 and 1913 have long been exhausted, and it is now extremely difficult to secure a copy.

The Historical Commission trusts that the members of the General Assembly of 1915 will find this volume of service to them in their work.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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M. C. S. NOBLE.....	Chapel Hill
THOMAS M. PITTMAN.....	Henderson
D. H. HILL.....	Raleigh

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OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ELIJAH L. DAUGHTRIDGE.....President of the Senate.....Edgercombe.
EMMETT R. WOOTEN.....Speaker of the House of Representatives..Lenoir.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LOCKE CRAIG.....Governor.....Buncombe.
J. BRYAN GRIMES.....Secretary of State.....Pitt.
W. P. WOOD.....State Auditor.....Randolph.
BENJAMIN R. LACY.....State Treasurer.....Wake.
JAMES Y. JOYNER.....Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Guilford.
T. W. BICKETT.....Attorney General.....Franklin.

OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS.

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MISS MAY JONES.....Clerk.....Buncombe.
J. J. MACKAY.....Clerk.....Wake.

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GEORGE W. NORWOOD.....Grant Clerk.....Wake.
WILLIAM S. WILSON.....Corporation Clerk.....Caswell.
J. E. SAWYER.....Clerk.....Wake.
MISS MINNIE BAGWELL.....Stenographer.....Wake.
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EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY.....		

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G. M. GARREN.....	Assistant Agronomist in Crops.
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*Assigned by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

†Assigned by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture.

‡In cooperation with Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

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MISS MYRTLE KING.....	Assistant Librarian.....	Wake.

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GEORGE H. BROWN.....	Associate Justice.....	Washington.....	Beaufort.
WILLIAM A. HOKE.....	Associate Justice.....	Lincolnton.....	Lincoln.
W. R. ALLEN.....	Associate Justice.....	Goldsboro.....	Wayne.

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R. H. BRADLEY.....	Marshal and Librarian.....	Raleigh.....	Wake.
ROBERT C. STRONG.....	Reporter.....	Raleigh.....	Wake.

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H. P. LANE.....	Reidsville.....	Rockingham.
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W. J. ADAMS.....	Carthage.....	Moore.
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FRANK CARTER.....	Asheville.....	Buncombe.
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Secretary of State.....	3,500
State Auditor.....	3,000
State Treasurer.....	3,500
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,000
Attorney-General.....	3,000
Insurance Commissioner.....	3,500
Corporation Commissioners.....	3,000
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	3,250
Commissioner of Labor and Printing.....	2,400

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Justices of the Supreme Court.....	\$4,250*
Judges of the Superior Court (including \$750 for traveling and other necessary expenses incident to rotation).....	4,000

*Each Judge has, in addition to his salary, an allowance of \$400 annually for a stenographer.

PART I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.
2. RULES OF THE SENATE.
3. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.
4. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.
5. RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
6. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE.

OFFICERS.

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O. MAX GARDNER	President <i>pro tem</i>	Cleveland.
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J. H. BURNETT	Reading Clerk	Montgomery.
W. T. AYCOCK	Engrossing Clerk	Wayne.
W. B. GASTER	Sergeant-at-Arms	Cumberland.

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Second District—H. W. Stubbs (D.), Williamston; Mark Majette (D.), Columbia.

Third District—T. T. Speight (D.), Windsor.

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Seventh District—A. D. Ward (D.), New Bern; Frank Thompson (D.), Jacksonville.

Eighth District—E. A. Stevens (D.), Goldsboro.

Ninth District—R. D. Johnson (D.), Warsaw.

Tenth District—W. B. Cooper (D.), Wilmington.

Eleventh District—Donald MacRackan (D.), Whiteville.

Twelfth District—George B. McLeod (D.), Lumberton.

Thirteenth District—J. W. Johnson (D.), Raeford.

Fourteenth District—W. H. Fisher (R.), Roseboro; Ezra Parker (R.), Benson.

Fifteenth District—W. B. Snow (D.), Raleigh.

Sixteenth District—Tasker Polk (D.), Warrenton.

Seventeenth District—T. G. Currin (D.), Oxford.

Eighteenth District—Frank Nash (D.), Hillsboro; E. F. Upchurch (D.), Yanceyville.

Nineteenth District—C. O. McMichael (D.), Wentworth.

Twentieth District—F. P. Hobgood, Jr., (D.), Greensboro.

Twenty-first District—J. B. Atwater (D.), Bynum; C. M. Muse (D.), Carthage.

Twenty-second District—Frank McAulay (D.), Mt. Gilead.

Twenty-third District—J. S. Efird (D.), Albemarle; Ney McNeely (D.), Monroe.

Twenty-fourth District—John A. McRae (D.), Charlotte; W. L. Morris (D.), Concord.

Twenty-fifth District—B. B. Miller (D.), Salisbury.

Twenty-sixth District—Hugh G. Chatham (D.), Winston-Salem.

Twenty-seventh District—Rufus L. Haymore (R.), Mt. Airy.

Twenty-eighth District—Linville Bumgarner (R.), Wilkesboro.

Twenty-ninth District—Dorman Thompson (D.), Statesville.

Thirtieth District—Charles A. Jonas (R.), Lincolnton.

Thirty-first District—Arthur M. Dixon (D.), Gastonia.

Thirty-second District—O. Max Gardner (D.), Shelby; E. B. Cloud (D.), Columbus.

Thirty-third District—D. F. Giles (D.), Marion; B. F. Davis (D.), Morganton.

Thirty-fourth District—R. L. Ballou (D.), Jefferson.

Thirty-fifth District—John E. Lineback (R.), Spruce Pine.

Thirty-sixth District—Zebulon Weaver (D.), Asheville.

Thirty-seventh District—Cos. Paxton (D.), Brevard.

Thirty-eighth District—John C. Herbert (R.), Hayesville.

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First District—Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Hertford shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico shall elect two Senators.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District—Halifax and Edgecombe shall elect two Senators.

Fifth District—Pitt shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District—Franklin, Nash, and Wilson shall elect two Senators.

Seventh District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow shall elect two Senators.

Eighth District—Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District—Duplin and Pender shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick shall elect one Senator.

Eleventh District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District—Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District—Cumberland and Hoke shall elect one Senator.

Fourteenth District—Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Sampson shall elect two Senators.

Fifteenth District—Wake shall elect one Senator.

Sixteenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one Senator.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham shall elect two Senators.

Nineteenth District—Rockingham shall elect one Senator.

Twentieth District—Guilford shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District—Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-second District—Montgomery and Randolph shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-third District—Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fifth District—Rowan shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Forsyth shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-seventh District—Stokes and Surry shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirtieth District—Catawba and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District—Gaston shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-third District—Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fourth District—Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Buncombe shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, and Swain shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon shall elect one Senator.

SENATE RULES.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

(1) Reports of Standing Committees.

(2) Reports of Select Committees.

(3) Announcement of Petitions, Bills and Resolutions.

(4) Unfinished Business of preceding day.

(5) Special Orders.

(6) General Orders: First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading; but messages from the Governor and House of Representatives, and communications and reports from State officers, and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President *pro tempore*, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all powers of the President, except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie, when he shall have voted as a Senator.

4. He shall assign to Doorkeepers their respective duties and stations, and shall appoint such pages and laborers as may be authorized by the Senate, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as is now provided by law.

OF THE CLERK.

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered, as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the numbers and titles of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee, and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his name; and all bills, resolutions, petitions and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President, to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered at the table and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator: *Provided*, each subdivision, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the house, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak or debate more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate, and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate, or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn, or for recess, shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

14. The following named committees shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Commerce.

On Congressional Apportionment.
On Constitutional Amendments.
On Corporation Commission.
On Corporations.
On Counties, Cities and Towns.
On Distribution of Governor's Message.
On Education.
On Election Law.
On Engrossed Bills.
On Federal Relations.
On Finance.
On Fish and Fisheries.
On the Feeble-Minded.
On Game Law.
On Immigration.
On Insane Asylums.
On Institutions for the Blind.
On Institutions for the Deaf.
On Insurance.
On Internal Improvements.
On Journal.
On Judicial Districts.
On Judiciary, No. 1.
On Judiciary, No. 2.
On Manufacturing.
On Military Affairs.
On Mining.
On Penal Institutions.
On Pensions and Soldiers' Home.
On Propositions and Grievances.
On Public Health.
On Public Roads.
On Railroads.
On Rules.
On Salaries and Fees.
On Senate Expenditures.
On Shellfish.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

15. On Enrolled Bills.

On Justices of the Peace.

On Library.

On Printing.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.

On Trustees of University.

On Revisal.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: *Provided*, that when a bill is typewritten, and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the House without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the State Treasury, keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the General Orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voted.

19. That no committee shall be composed of more than nine members, unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, without objection from the Senate, appoint a greater number on any committee.

ON GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

20. Any bill or other matter may be made a Special Order for a particular day or hour by a vote of a majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a Special Order for another day; and when a Special Order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any Special Order or a subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order has been disposed of.

21. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING.

22. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such a number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

23. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz.:

- (1) For an adjournment.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.
- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.
- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

24. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. However, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict

the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

25. When the motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motions shall be put as follows: Adjourn; previous question; lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded, such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE.

26. The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

27. The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit, shall preclude debate on the main question.

28. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

30. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called, and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: *Provided*, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

31. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day

on which it passed its second reading, unless so ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage, except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

33. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE.

34. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate, unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

35. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate, and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

37. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day, or the next following legislative day, on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

38. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the Calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless otherwise ordered.

39. No smoking shall be allowed within the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

40. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

41. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

42. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, unless on invitation of the President or by a vote of the Senate, shall be permitted within the bar.

43. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded except on a two-thirds vote of the Senators present: *Provided*, that a majority of all the Senators elected may change the rules at any time.

44. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

45. The ayes and noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken, and if seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes, and the same shall be entered upon the Journal.

46. When any committee shall decide that it is advisable to employ a clerk for such committee, the chairman of the committee shall first obtain the consent of the Senate for such employment, and if the Senate shall allow the clerk as requested, he shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the recommendation of the committee.

47. Every bill introduced into the Senate shall be printed or typewritten. Amendments need not be typewritten.

48. The Clerk of the Senate shall provide a box of sufficient size, with an opening through the top, for the reception of bills. Such box shall be kept under lock and key and shall be stationed on the

Clerk's desk. The President of the Senate shall have in his charge and keeping the key to such box. All bills which are to be introduced into the Senate shall be deposited in such box before the session begins. At the proper time the President shall open the box and take therefrom the bills. Such bills shall be read by their titles, which reading shall constitute the first reading of the bill, and unless otherwise disposed of shall be referred to the proper committee. A bill may be introduced by unanimous consent at any other time during a session.

49. The Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Senate shall appoint, with the approval of the President of the Senate, as his assistants, not more than three competent stenographers and typewriters. Such stenographers and typewriters shall work under the direction and supervision of the Engrossing Clerk. They shall also make for the member of the General Assembly who introduces a bill, without extra cost, one original and two carbon copies of all bills.

50. The Journal of the Senate shall be typewritten in Duplicate, original and carbon, the original to be deposited in the office of Secretary of State as the record, and the other (carbon) copy to be delivered to the State Printer.

51. That in case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock a. m.

52. All bills and resolutions reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table and placed upon the Calendar at the request of any Senator.

53. When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county or counties to which it applies be changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having it in charge, or by the Engrossing Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture—Johnson of Hoke, chairman; Atwater, Currin, Gilliam, McLeod, Paxton, Stevens, Thompson of Onslow, Washington, Miller, Bumgarner, Morris.

Appropriations—Gilliam, chairman; Ballou, Cohoon, Harding, Johnson of Hoke, Paxton, Ward, Muse, Hobgood, Thompson of Iredell, McAuley, McRae, Johnson of Duplin, Weaver, Jonas, Morris, Dixon.

Banking and Currency—Cooper, chairman; McLeod, Stedman, Thompson of Iredell, Dixon, Majette, McRackan, Nash, Lineback.

Claims—Cloud, chairman; McRackan, Atwater, Efird, Stevens, Upchurch, White, Morris, Jonas.

Commerce—Atwater, chairman; Davis, Dixon, McNider, Stedman, Morris, McAuley, Muse, Fisher.

Congressional Apportionment—Efird, chairman; Cloud, Snow, Paxton, McAuley, McNeeley, Morris, Upchurch, Bumgarner.

Constitutional Amendments—Stedman, chairman; Majette, Stubbs, Stevens, Dixon, Cohoon, Davis, Cloud, Giles, Parker.

Corporation Commission—Thompson of Onslow, chairman; Chatham, Currin, McLeod, Polk, Washington, Dixon, White, Efird, Herbert.

Corporations—McLeod, chairman; Ballou, Hobgood, Nash, Davis, Efird, Gardner, Dixon, Jonas.

Counties, Cities and Towns—Johnson of Duplin, chairman; Currin, Cooper, Johnson of Hoke, Thompson of Iredell, Weaver, Muse, Snow, McMichael, Harding, McAuley, Bumgarner.

Distribution of Governor's Message—Miller, chairman; Cloud, McNider, Snow, Weaver, Cohoon, Dixon, White, Fisher.

Education—Giles, chairman; White, Currin, Harding, Hobgood, McLeod, Nash, Polk, Snow, Stedman, Weaver, Speight, Majette, Cooper, Gardner, Lineback, Johnson of Duplin.

Election Laws—McRae, chairman; Giles, Gilliam, Hobgood, McNeeley, Stubbs, Weaver, Chatham, Gardner, Efird, Cohoon, Paxton, Snow, Herbert.

Engrossed Bills—McAuley, chairman; Giles, Harding, Johnson of Duplin, McMichael, Morris, Muse, Stedman, Fisher.

Federal Relations—Polk, chairman; McRae, Cloud, Cohoon, Cooper, Dixon, Efird, Gardner, Jonas.

Feeble Minded—Majette, chairman; Cooper, Gardner, Ward, Hobgood, Johnson of Duplin, Gilliam, Currin, Weaver, Haymore.

Finance—Chatham, chairman; Cooper, Ballou, Currin, Gardner, Johnson of Hoke, McLeod, McNeeley, Miller, Thompson of Onslow, Ward, Washington, Stedman, Davis, Haymore, White, Majette, Hobgood.

Fish and Fisheries—McNider, chairman; Cooper, Thompson of Onslow, Speight, Johnson of Duplin, Ward, Stevens, Cohoon, Gilliam, Parker.

Game Law—Cohoon, chairman; Cloud, McRackan, McNider, Upchurch, Stubbs, Majette, McAuley, Fisher.

Immigration—Currin, chairman; Atwater, Chatham, Gilliam, Johnson of Hoke, McAuley, Paxton, Stevens, Miller, Bumgarner.

Insane Asylums—Davis, chairman; Ballou, Majette, Stevens, Cohoon, Efird, Johnson of Hoke, McMichael, McNeeley, Parker.

Institutions for Blind—Harding, chairman; McNider, McRackan, Miller, McRae, Morris, Muse, Polk, Speight, Bumgarner.

Institutions for the Deaf—Thompson of Iredell, chairman; Davis, Giles, Stedman, Stubbs, Thompson of Onslow, Upchurch, White, Lineback.

Insurance—Weaver, chairman; Cooper, Hobgood, Majette, McRae, Miller, Atwater, Currie, Gardner, McMichael, Morris, Thompson of Iredell, Ward, Lineback.

Internal Improvements—McMichael, chairman; Atwater, Cloud, McRackan, Speight, White, Thompson of Onslow, Nash, Jonas.

Journal—Upchurch, Chairman; Johnson of Duplin, Muse, Ballou, McNeeley, Dixon, Cohoon, Snow, Fisher.

Judiciary No. 1—Stubbs, chairman; Gilliam, Johnson of Duplin, Majette, McNeeley, Thompson of Iredell, Ward, McNider, Snow, Thompson of Onslow, McMichael, McRae, White, Bumgarner, Haymore, Jonas.

Judiciary No. 2—Hobgood, chairman; Ballou, Cloud, Harding, Muller, Muse, Polk, Cohoon, Gardner, McRackan, Morris, Weaver, Upchurch, Parker, Herbert, Lineback, Nash.

Judicial Districts—McRackan, chairman; McRae, Weaver, Stubbs, Snow, Majette, McNider, Gardner, Jonas.

Manufactures—Dixon, chairman; Chatham, Weaver, Cohoon, McRackan, Nash, Thompson of Onslow, McMichael, Efird, Cooper, Currin, Stedman, Majette, Herbert.

Military Affairs—Paxton, chairman; Hobgood, Johnson of Hoke, Johnson of Duplin, Gardner, Gilliam, Currin, Snow, Herbert.

Mining—Washington, chairman; Ballou, White, McAuley, Efird, McMichael, Morris, Bumgarner.

Penal Institutions—Ward, chairman; Chatham, Currin, Johnson of Duplin, Johnson of Hoke, McRae, Stedman, Weaver, Stevens, Washington, McAuley, Polk, Ballou, Snow McRackan, Speight, Haymore, Thompson of Iredell, Gardner.

Pensions and Soldiers' Home—Speight, chairman; Atwater, Currin, McLeod, Nash, Washington, Muse, Polk, Stevens, Haymore.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Snow, chairman; Polk, Speight, Gilliam, Atwater, Washington, Upchurch, McLeod, Stevens, Lineback.

Public Health—Stevens, chairman; Johnson of Duplin, Nash, Miller, Muse, Polk, Majette, Ward, Bumgarner, Herbert.

Public Roads—Ballou, chairman; Washington, Harding, Miller, Paxton, Snow, Muse, Efird, White, Cohoon, Lineback, Haymore.

Printing—Muse, chairman; Atwater, Davis, Dixon, McAuley, McNeeley, McNider, Fisher.

Privileges and Elections—Morris, chairman; Paxton, Ballou, Gilliam, Stubbs, Thompson of Iredell, Dixon, McRae, Fisher.

Propositions and Grievances—White, chairman; Davis, Miller, Stedman, Thompson of Onslow, Polk, Speight, Currin, Cooper, Giles, McMichael, McNeeley, Johnson of Hoke, Gilliam, Washington, Fisher, Haymore.

Railroads—Harding, chairman; Thompson of Onslow, Washington, Efird, Dixon, Johnson of Duplin, Snow, Stubbs, Jonas.

Revisal—Harding, chairman; Gilliam, McMichael, McNeeley, McRae, Nash, Polk, Stubbs, Haymore.

Rules—Gardner, chairman; Ward, Giles, Johnson of Duplin, Muse, Paxton, Gilliam, Chatham, Hobgood.

Salaries and Fees—McNeeley, chairman; Chatham, Cooper, Gilliam, Majette, McRae, Harding, Johnson of Hoke, Bumgarner.

Senate Expenditures—Upchurch, chairman; Stedman, Johnson of Duplin, Hobgood, Harding, Giles, Gardner, Dixon, Lineback.

Shell Fish—Cohoon, chairman; Currin, Cloud, Stedman, Stubbs, White, Snow, Johnson of Hoke, Fisher.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Enrolled Bills—Cloud, chairman; Ballou, Cohoon, Dixon, McNeeley, Miller, Morris, Paxton, Snow, Stedman, White, McNider, Parker.

Justices of the Peace—McNeeley, chairman; Upchurch, Thompson of Iredell, Stevens, Speight, Snow, Morris, McRackan, Lineback.

Library—Nash, chairman; Thompson of Iredell, Majette, Giles, Hobgood, McNider, Dixon, McNeeley, Parker.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Snow, chairman; Polk, Speight, Gilliam, Atwater, Washington, Upchurch, McLeod, Lineback.

Trustees of the University—McLeod, chairman; McNeeley, Nash, Upchurch, Harding, Hobgood, Johnson of Duplin, McRae, Muse, Snow, Parker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

E. R. WOOTEN.....	Speaker	Lenoir.
T. G. COBB.....	Principal Clerk.....	Burke.
D. P. DELLINGER.....	Reading Clerk.....	Gaston.
D. M. KINSLAND.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Haywood.
J. H. MORING.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Wake.

REPRESENTATIVES, 1915.

<i>Alamance</i> —J. H. Vernon (D.), Burlington.
<i>Alexander</i> —Ira Walden (R.), Hiddenite.
<i>Alleghany</i> —R. A. Doughton (D.), Sparta.
<i>Anson</i> —F. E. Thomas (D.), Wadesboro.
<i>Ashe</i> —T. C. Bowie (D.), Jefferson.
<i>Avery</i> —W. M. Johnson (R.), Elk Park.
<i>Beaufort</i> —J. L. Mayo (D.), Washington.
<i>Bertie</i> —Dr. A. Capehart (D.), Roxobel.
<i>Bladen</i> —J. B. Clark (D.), Elizabethtown.
<i>Brunswick</i> —D. L. Hewett (D.), Shallotte.
<i>Buncombe</i> —Gallatin Roberts (D.), Asheville; H. L. Nettles (D.), Biltmore.
<i>Burke</i> —Dr. A. M. Dula (R.), Morganton.
<i>Cabarrus</i> —H. S. Williams (R.), Concord.
<i>Caldwell</i> —Dr. A. A. Kent (D.), Lenoir.
<i>Camden</i> —W. P. Barco (D.), Shiloh.
<i>Carteret</i> —M. Leslie Davis (D.), Beaufort.
<i>Caswell</i> —P. M. Somers (D.), Altamahaw.
<i>Catawba</i> —J. Y. Killian (R.), Hickory.
<i>Chatham</i> —F. W. Bynum (D.), Pittsboro.
<i>Cherokee</i> —D. Witherspoon (R.), Murphy.
<i>Chowan</i> —P. H. Bell (D.), Edenton.
<i>Clay</i> —P. B. Killian (D.), Hayesville.
<i>Cleveland</i> —J. B. Smith (D.), Shelby.

- Columbus*—A. M. Benton (Ind.), Evergreen.
Craven—G. A. Whitford (D.), Askins.
Cumberland—John H. Currie (D.), Fayetteville.
Currituck—Pierce Hampton (D.), Waterlily.
Dare—A. H. Etheridge (Ind.), Manteo.
Davidson—C. H. B. Leonard (R.), Lexington.
Davie—Thos. J. Hendrix (R.), Mocksville.
Duplin—Dr. R. L. Carr (D.), Rose Hill.
Durham—Bennehan Cameron (D.), Stagville; J. Ed. Pegram (D.), Durham.
Edgecombe—T. F. Cherry (D.), Rocky Mount.
Forsyth—P. Frank Hanes (D.), Winston-Salem; Walter A. Mickle (D.), Pfafftown.
Franklin—J. T. Inscoe (D.), Castalia.
Gaston—John C. Puett (D.), Dallas; Samuel S. Mauney (D.), Cherryville.
Gates—G. D. Gatling (D.), Roduco.
Graham—C. Z. Denton (D.), Robbinsville.
Granville—D. G. Brummitt (D.), Oxford.
Greene—L. J. H. Mewborne (D.), Snow Hill.
Guilford—Robert Brockett (D.), High Point; N. L. Eure (D.), Greensboro; W. A. Bowman (D.), Liberty.
Halifax—W. L. Long (D.), Roanoke Rapids; J. H. Darden (D.), Spring Hill.
Harnett—F. M. McKay (R.), Duke.
Haywood—D. R. Noland (D.), Crabtree, R. F. D.
Henderson—G. H. Valentine (R.), Hendersonville.
Hertford—Stanley Winborne (D.), Murfreesboro.
Hoke—Thos. McBryde (D.), Raeford.
Hylde—J. M. Clayton (D.), Engelhard.
Iredell—H. P. Grier (D.), Statesville; Thos. N. Hall (D.), Mooresville.
Jackson—B. C. Jones (D.), Webster.
Johnston—J. H. Allred (D.), Smithfield; C. M. Wilson (D.), Wilson's Mills.
Jones—B. B. Collins (D.), Mayesville.
Lee—A. A. F. Seawell (D.), Sanford.
Lenoir—E. R. Wooten (D.), Kinston.

- Lincoln*—John E. Hoover (D.), Lincolnton.
Macon—H. D. Dean (D.), Franklin.
Madison—Plato D. Ebbs (D.), Marshall.
Martin—A. R. Dunning (D.), Williamston.
McDowell—Byron Conley (D.), Marion.
Mecklenburg—R. C. Freeman (D.), Charlotte; R. S. Hutchison (D.), Charlotte; T. J. Renfrow (D.), Matthews.
Mitchell—John H. Phillips (D.), Bakersville.
Montgomery—M. A. Bennett (D.), Jackson Springs.
Moore—Henry A. Page (D.), Aberdeen.
Nash—Jacob Battle (D.), Rocky Mount; Gray King (D.), Nashville.
New Hanover—W. P. Stacy (D.), Wilmington.
Northampton—T. W. Mason (D.), Garysburg.
Onslow—Horace V. Grant (D.), Sneeds Ferry.
Orange—S. S. Smith (R.), Hillsboro.
Pamlico—Jordan Carawan (D.), Messic.
Pasquotank—W. L. Small (D.), Elizabeth City.
Pender—J. B. Scott (D.), Rocky Point.
Perquimans—James P. Winslow (D.), Hertford.
Person—Dr. E. J. Tucker (D.), Roxboro.
Pitt—J. C. Galloway (D.), Grimesland; J. J. Laughinghouse (D.), Greenville.
Polk—J. T. Camp (D.), Columbus, R. F. D.
Randolph—Dr. G. A. Foster (D.), Liberty.
Richmond—M. C. Freeman (D.), Hamlet.
Robeson—Marshall Shepherd (D.), Orrum; G. B. Sellars (D.), Maxton.
Rockingham—J. T. Wall (D.), Stoneville; J. L. Roberts (D.), Reidsville.
Rowan—T. J. Brown (D.), Salisbury; W. C. Coughenour (D.), Salisbury.
Rutherford—J. F. Alexander (D.), Forest City.
Sampson—C. M. Faircloth (R.), Clinton.
Scotland—L. M. Blue (D.), Gibson.
Stanly—L. H. Bost (D.), Big Lick.
Stokes—D. V. Carroll (R.), Mizpah.
Surry—Matthew H. Norman (R.), Rusk, R. F. D.

Swain—J. U. Gibbs (R.), Whittier.

Transylvania—C. B. Deaver (R.), Brevard.

Tyrrell—J. Charles Meekins (R.), Columbia.

Union—J. C. M. Vann (D.), Monroe; W. G. Long (D.), Monroe.

Vance—R. G. Kittrell (D.), Henderson.

Wake—Clyde A. Douglass (D.), Raleigh; A. T. Smith (D.), Holly Springs; D. B. Harrison (D.), Eagle Rock.

Warren—Dr. P. J. Macon (D.), Warrenton.

Washington—A. W. Swain (D.), Plymouth.

Watauga—A. W. Smith (R.), Mabel.

Wayne—M. H. Allen (D.), Goldsboro; F. R. Mintz (D.), Mt. Olive.

Wilkes—T. S. Bryan (R.), Trap Hill.

Wilson—John L. Bailey (D.), Elm City.

Yadkin—S. C. Williams (R.), Yadkinville.

Yancey—G. Penley Deyton (D.), Toecane.

HOUSE RULES.

TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to have the sessions of this House opened with prayer in accordance with the order of this body.

2. He shall take the chair every day at the hour fixed by the House on the preceding legislative day, shall immediately call the members to order, and, on appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say Aye," and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say No." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other cases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie, but in no case shall he be allowed to vote twice on the same question.

9. All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No persons except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, officers of the State, persons particularly invited by the Speaker or some member, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature or of a convention of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the hall of the House: *Provided*, that no person except members of the Senate and the officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly shall be allowed on the floor of the House or in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk unless invited by the Speaker or the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies or the galleries while the House is in session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

14. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.:

- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials, and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.
- (2) Reports of standing committees.
- (3) Reports of select committees.
- (4) Resolutions.
- (5) Bills.
- (6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.
- (7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order, unless displaced by the orders of the day: but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

Every member wishing to present a petition, bill, or other paper, or make any report, shall rise from his seat and address the Speaker, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him.

ON DECORUM IN DEBATE.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech, unless allowed to do so by affirmative vote of a majority of the members present: nor shall he speak more

than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of a majority, suspend the operation of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House, or the Committee on Rules may bring in a special rule that shall be applicable to the debate on any bill.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question in the case when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House when the question is put shall give his vote, upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies, galleries and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if written it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged: and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be

again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have already passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays any member may move to reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be verbally made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflection carefully avoided.

34. Any member, after the expiration of the morning hour, may rise to a question of personal privilege, but if the question of per-

sonal privilege be decided against him he shall not proceed, unless the ruling of the Speaker be reversed by the House.

35. Any fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

42. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed on each of the following subjects, namely:

On Agriculture.

On Appropriations.

On Banks and Currency.

On Claims.

On Constitutional Amendment.

On Corporation Commission.

On Corporations.

On Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships.

On Courts and Judicial Districts.

On Education.

On Election Law.

On Engrossed Bills.
On Expenditures of the House.
On Federal Relations.
On Finance.
On Fish and Fisheries.
On Game.
On Health.
On Immigration.
On Insane Asylums.
On Institutions for the Blind.
On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
On Insurance.
On Internal Improvements.
On Judiciary, No. 1.
On Judiciary, No. 2.
On Manufactures and Labor.
On Military Affairs.
On Mines and Mining.
On Oyster Interests.
On Penal Institutions.
On Pensions.
On Private and Public-local Bills.
On Privileges and Elections.
On Propositions and Grievances.
On Public Roads and Turnpikes.
On Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.
On Regulation of Public-service Corporations.
On Rules.
On Salaries and Fees.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Enrolled Bills.
On Appointment of Justices of the Peace.
On Library.
On Printing.
On Public Buildings and Grounds.
On Trustees of University.
On Revision of the Laws.

To be appointed by the Speaker, and the first announced on each committee shall be chairman.

43. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

44. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

45. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

46. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

47. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular order during the morning hour.

48. All bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendation as the committee may desire to make.

49. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second, or third reading.

50. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly endorse thereon the substance of the same.

51. The Speaker shall refer all bills and resolutions, upon their introduction, to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise ordered. When a public bill or resolution has been referred by the Speaker to a committee, and after it has remained with such committee for the space of five days without being reported to the House, it shall, at the option and upon the request of the member who introduced

it, be recalled from such committee by order of the Speaker and by him referred to some other regular committee, which shall be indicated in the House by the introducer thereof, and the request and order recalling such bill and the reference thereof shall be entered on its Journal.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the Public, Local, and Private bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar; but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

53. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with public bills.

54. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

55. Upon the motion of any member there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto, and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and those from whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

56. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debates. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: *Provided*, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report

on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House, or taken up for consideration.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, but if any member obtains the floor he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these motions are pending the question shall stand:

1. Previous question.
2. To adjourn.
3. To lay on the table.

And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of; but after the previous question has been called by a majority, no motion, amendment or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motion to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question; but, pending and not after the second therefor by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motion to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:

- Lay on the table.
- Previous question.
- Postpone indefinitely.
- Postpone definitely.
- To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second.

When in order and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:

Previous question.

Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit.

Amendment to amendment.

Amendment.

Substitute.

Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular gradation to the main question, without debate, amendment or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

57. All bills carrying appropriations, when reported favorably from the committee having them in charge, shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations before reported to the House.

58. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk, and the Doorkeeper shall appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, and by affirmative order of the House, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their various offices.

59. The Speaker shall appoint twelve pages to wait upon the sessions of the House, and when the pressure of business may require he may appoint three additional pages.

60. The chairman of the Committees on the Judiciary, No. 1 and No. 2 jointly, and each of the Committees on Propositions and Grievances, Finance, and appropriations, may appoint a clerk with the approval of the majority of said respective committees; and no other clerks of committees shall be appointed except upon motion, which shall first be referred to the Committee on Rules, and a favorable report from said committee shall not allow the appointment of additional clerks of committees unless such report be adopted by two-thirds vote of the House.

61. The chairmen and five members of the Committees on the Judiciary and the chairmen and ten members of the Committees on

Education, Finance, and Agriculture shall constitute a quorum of either of said respective committees for the transaction of business.

62. The Speaker, on each Monday morning, shall appoint a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine daily the Journal of the House before the hour of convening, and report after the opening of the House whether or not the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture—Noland, chairman; Laughinghouse, Wall, Cherry, Freeman of Richmond, Carawan, Currie, Dean, Walden, Whitford, Winslow, Barco, Collins, Mewborne, Cameron, Inscoc, Darden, Smith of Cleveland, Shephard, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Bost, King, Hampton, Hoover, McBryde, Harrison, Clayton, Gatling.

Appropriations—Roberts of Buncombe, chairman; Page, Seawell, Kent, Ebbs, Kittrell, Currie, Grier, Mintz, Doughton, Stacy, Dunning, Allen, Thomas, Williams of Cabarrus, Hutchison, Conley, Allred, Pegram Mewborne, Cameron, Hanes, Faircloth, Carr, Cherry, Noland.

Banks and Currency—Bowie, chairman; Blue, Brockett, Clark, Ebbs, Brummitt, Faircloth, Small, Valentine, Currie, Deaver, McBryde, Mayo, Gatling, Capehart, Mauney.

Claims—Cherry, chairman; Roberts of Buncombe, Douglass, Darden, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Noland, Winslow, Hoover, Dean, Tucker, Hall, Puett, Nettles, Vann, Swain.

Constitutional Amendments—Seawell, chairman; Dunning, Allen, Thomas, Winborne, Vann, Roberts of Rockingham, Page, Bynum, Williams of Cabarrus, Deaver, Hanes, Eure, Long of Halifax, Grier.

Corporation Commission—Mason, chairman; Winborne, Hutchison, Williams of Yadkin, Collins, Coughenour, Carr, Cameron, Macon, McKay, Mintz, Somers, Winslow, Leonard, Clayton, Stacy, Etheridge, Camp.

Corporations—Douglass, chairman; Brockett, Macon, Hanes, Coughenour, Mewborne, Battle, Vernon, Bowie, Brown, Harrison, Gibbs, Conley, Deaver, Long of Union, Kittrell.

Counties, Cities, and Towns—Eure, chairman; Hutchison, Mintz, Wilson, King, Laughinghouse, Vernon, Kent, Johnson, Phillips, Pegram, Brockett, Hampton, Kittrell, Capehart, Faircloth, Battle, Jones, Hanes, Swain, Mickle, Valentine, Bryan, Bowman, Dunning, Ebbs, McBryde.

Courts and Judicial Districts—Vernon, chairman; Allred, Long of Halifax, Renfrow, Roberts of Rockingham, Witherspoon, Hendrix, Williams of Cabarrus, Deaver, Doughton, Bowie, Bynum, Page, Bennett, Winborne, Bailey.

Education—Mintz, chairman; Small, Davis, Kittrell, Capehart, Etheridge, Faircloth, Allred, King, Nettles, Jones, Bynum, Kent, Galloway, Tucker, Mayo, Valentine, Smith of Cleveland, Clark, Eure, Ebbs, Blue, Gibbs, Hutchison, Killian of Catawba, Stacy, Shepherd, Puett.

Election Laws—Grier, chairman; Pegram, Winborne, Douglass, Mason, Witherspoon, Dunning, Bell, Alexander, Killian of Clay, Whitford, Hewett, Conley, Battle, Williams of Yadkin, Foster.

Engrossed Bills—Hampton, chairman; Darden, Bynum, Ebbs, Shephard, Smith of Orange, Dula, Carroll.

Expenditures of the House—Bynum, chairman; Mewborne, Bell, Currie, Laughinghouse, Wall, Hoover, Kittrell, Carawan, Smith of Wake, Meekins, Grant, Deyton, Davis.

Federal Relations—Winborne, chairman; Roberts of Buncombe, Allen, Bowie, Hutchison, Coughenour, Clayton, Benton, Bost, Vann, Gatling, Williams of Cabarrus, Sellers, McKay.

Finance—Doughton, chairman; Page, Stacy, Dunning, Allen, Vann, Valentine, Cherry, Macon, Capehart, Faircloth, Roberts of Buncombe, Allred, Seawell, Bowie, Currie, Mason, Battle, Clark, Brummitt, Deaver, King, Eure, Small, Blue.

Fish and Fisheries—Laughinghouse, chairman; Bell, Ebbs, Faircloth, Gatling, Small, Davis, Noland, Barco, Hampton, Mason, Long of Halifax, Clayton, Etheridge, Wilson, Winslow, Swain, Johnson, Mayo, Carawan, Whitford, Grant, Meekins, Currie, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Winborne, Capehart.

Forests, Drainage, and Conservation—Carr, chairman; Sellers, McBryde, Swain, Valentine, Mayo, Carawan, Clayton, Witherspoon, Winborne, Nettles, Coughenour, Cameron, Roberts of Buncombe, Etheridge, Renfrow.

Game—Freeman of Richmond, chairman; Bowman, Kittrell, Cameron, Laughinghouse, Whitford, Cherry, Small, Swain, Battle, Darden, Walden, Nettles, Vernon, Mintz, Smith of Wake, Harrison, Witherspoon, Hampton, Etheridge, Clayton.

Health—Capehart, chairman; Tucker, Dula, Kent, Macon, Foster, Carr, Hall, Barco, Brown, Smith of Watauga, Denton, Benton, Brummitt, Noland, Killian of Clay.

Immigration—Wilson, chairman; Mewborne, Somers, Scott, Wall, Alexander, Killian of Clay, Galloway, Mauney, Puett, Bennett, Denton, Deyton, Deaver, Conley, Renfrow.

Insane Asylums—Kent, chairman; Collins, Alexander, Bailey, Camp, Tucker, Bowman, Dula, Grant, Hall, Hoover, Scott, Sellers, Foster, Galloway, Smith of Wake, Vann, Hewett, Smith of Cleveland, Macon.

Institutions for the Blind—Wall, chairman; Carr, Capehart, Kent, Harrison, Gibbs, Mewborne, Carawan, Davis, Thomas, Sellers, Norman, McBryde, Insee, Clark, Mickle, Deaver, Roberts of Rockingham, Long of Union, Mason, Whitford.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Mewborne, chairman; Allen, Currie, Page, Walden, Williams of Yadkin, Bynum, Brockett, Smith of Wake, Smith of Watauga, Denton, Collins, Bost, Bryan, Bowie, Freeman of Richmond, Capehart, Macon, Davis, Whitford, Phillips, Vernon.

Institutions for the Feeble Minded—Tucker, chairman; Carr, Mintz, Mewborne, Douglass, Darden, Ebbs, Galloway, Collins, Noland, Bell, Faircloth, Kent, Hoover.

Insurance—Page, chairman; Vernon, Battle, Hall, Coughenour, Sellers, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Valentine, Mason, Allred, Seawell, Bynum, Deaver, Vann, Carr, Wilson.

Internal Improvements—Long of Halifax, chairman; Roberts of Rockingham, Eure, Seawell, Stacy, Vernon, Renfrow, Phillips, Pegram, Dean, Cameron, Williams of Cabarrus, Shephard, Hendrix.

Judiciary No. 1—Dunning, chairman; Allred, Battle, Bynum, Conley, Davis, Doughton, Hanes, Kittrell, Long of Halifax, Faircloth, Pegram, Roberts of Buncombe, Seawell, Stacy, Valentine, Witherspoon, Vann, Grier.

Judiciary No. 2—Allen, chairman; Brummitt, Bowie, Coughenour, Deaver, Douglass, Eure, Williams of Cabarrus, Hutchison, Mason, Roberts of Rockingham, Small, Thomas, Vernon, Winborne, Clark, Williams of Yadkin.

Manufactures and Labor—Currie, chairman; Long of Halifax, Freeman of Richmond, Mauney, Blue, Renfrow, Hanes, Tucker, Pegram, Smith of Cleveland, Cameron, Page, Noland, King, Williams of Cabarrus, Roberts of Buncombe, Seawell, Eure, Witherspoon, Johnson, Smith of Orange, Killian of Catawba, Wall, Killian of Clay.

Military Affairs—Macon, chairman; Nettles, Davis, Cameron, Currie, Grier, Conley, Carroll, Faircloth, Deaver, Allen, Bowie, Swain, Carr, Sellers.

Mines and Mining—Ebbs, chairman; Phillips, Brown, Deyton, Kittrell, Bynum, Bennett, Jones, Page, Witherspoon, Vernon, Bailey.

Oyster Interests—Swain, chairman; Clayton, Dunning, Hampton, Small, Bell, Barco, Meekins, Puett, Deyton, Gatling, Leonard, Hendrix, Grant, Scott, Davis, Collins, Bennett, Hewett.

Penal Institutions—Clark chairman; Laughinghouse, Page, Brockett, Smith of Orange, Grier, Mauney, Renfrow, Tucker, Kent, Doughton, Barco, Bynum, Douglass, Winborne, Allen, Eure, Hutchison, Williams of Yadkin, Darden, Smith of Wake, Grant, Smith of Watauga, Mayo.

Pensions—McBryde, chairman; Bell, Currie, Mewborne, Wall, Mason, Brummitt, Laughinghouse, Norman, Grant, Brown, Bailey, Doughton, Collins, Deyton.

Privileges and Elections—Hutchison, chairman; Vann, Bynum, Bost, Bell, Deyton, Dula, Foster, Jones, Leonard, Long of Union, McKay, Walden, Whitford, Killian of Catawba, Killian of Clay.

Propositions and Grievances—Brummitt, chairman; Allen, Bailey, Whitford, Hanes, Mickle, Nettles, Tucker, Puett, Galloway, Conley, Vann, Battle, Valentine, Ebbs, Killian of Clay, Hampton, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Renfrow, Scott, Jones, Carr, Benton, Carroll, Leonard, Faircloth, Allred, Pegram.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Cameron, chairman; Freeman of Mecklenburg, Bowman, Johnson, Wilson, Whitford, Sellers, Valentine, Darden, Witherspoon, Freeman of Richmond, Etheridge, Hall, Hampton, Dula, Bailey, Williams of Yadkin, Alexander, Mewborne, Harrison, Macon, Galloway, Hoover, Collins, Mickle, Laughinghouse.

Regulation of Liquor Traffic—Battle, chairman; Thomas, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Killian of Catawba, Currie, Deaver, Whitford, Mayo, Hutchison, Johnson, Allred, Renfrow, Tucker, Mintz, Eure, Davis, Clayton, Carawan.

Regulation of Public-Service Corporations—Allred, chairman; Dunning, Bowie, Robertson of Rockingham, Doughton, Brockett, Mayo, Sellers, Stacy, Kittrell, King, Gatling, Grier, Collins, Hanes, Battle, Pegram, Vernon, Williams of Cabarrus, Dean, Blue, Foster, Roberts of Buncombe, Bost.

Rules—Thomas, chairman; Seawell, Doughton, Eure, Allen.

Salaries and Fees—Hanes, Chairman; Winborne, Coughenour, Long of Union, Smith of Orange, Mickle, Eure, Hewett, Gibbs, Bryan, Douglass, Grant, Davis, Denton, Nettles, Puett.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Enrolled Bills—Gatling, chairman; Bynum, Camp, Ebbs, Inscoe, Small, Dean, Witherspoon.

Justices of the Peace—Nettles, chairman; Bynum, Camp, Carroll, Brown, Cherry, Blue, McKay, Walden, Winslow, Kittrell, Smith of Watauga, Macon.

Library—Kittrell, chairman; Long of Halifax, Conley, Hall, Norman, Davis, Stacy, Noland, Phillips, Hendrix, Clark, Shephard.

Printing—Mayo, chairman; Wilson, Mickle, Brummitt, Hutchison, Mintz, Dean, Inscoe.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Davis, chairman; Bowman, Cameron, Carr, Capehart, Macon, Killian of Clay, Gibbs, Grier, Faircloth, Roberts of Buncombe.

Revision of the Laws—Small, chairman; Roberts of Rockingham, Grier, Clark, Williams of Cabarrus, Witherspoon, Thomas, Vann, Brockett, Bowie, Vernon, Smith of Wake.

Trustees of University—Stacy, chairman; Small, Allen, Seawell, Mason, Page, Cameron, Pegram, Winborne, Faircloth, Battle, Hanes, Hutchison.

PART II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. GOVERNOR.
2. SECRETARY OF STATE.
3. TREASURER.
4. AUDITOR.
5. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
6. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

LOCKE CRAIG, *Governor.*

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. He receives a salary of \$5,000 a year, and in addition is allowed annually \$600 for traveling expenses, and a residence, with domestic servants.

Article III, section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina prescribes the following qualifications for the Governor:

1. He must have attained the age of thirty years.
2. He must have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and a resident of North Carolina for two years next before the election.
3. No person shall be eligible for the office of Governor for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

The same qualifications apply to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution prescribes the powers and duties of the Governor as follows:

1. To take the oath of office prescribed for the Governor.
2. To reside at the seat of government; to keep the General Assembly informed respecting the affairs of the State; and to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as he deems expedient.
3. To grant reprieves, commutations and pardons (except in cases of impeachment), and to report each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon to the General Assembly.
4. To receive reports from all officials of the Executive Department and of public institutions, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly.
5. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States.
6. To call extra sessions of the General Assembly when he thinks necessary, by and with the advice of the Council of State.
7. To appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

8. To keep "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," and use the same as occasion shall require.

He has no veto power, being the only Governor in the United States without such power.

In addition to these duties the following are prescribed by statute:

1. To supervise the official conduct of all executive and administrative officers, and to visit all State institutions whenever he deems such visitation necessary to inquire into their management and needs.

2. To see that all public offices are filled and their duties performed.

3. To make appointments and supply vacancies not otherwise provided for in all departments.

4. To be the sole official organ of communication between the government of this State and other States or the government of the United States.

5. To use the civil and military power of the State to prevent the violation of the statute against prize-fighting in North Carolina.

6. To convene the Council of State for consultation whenever he deems it necessary.

7. To appoint a Private Secretary, who shall keep a record of all public letters written by or to the Governor in books provided for that purpose.

8. To cause to be kept the following records: a register of all applications for pardon or for commutation of any sentence; an account of his official expenses, and the rewards offered by him for the apprehension of criminals, which shall be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor.

9. Under certain conditions to employ counsel for the State.

10. To appoint by proclamation one day in each year as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and a nation.

11. To procure a seal for each department of the State Government to be used in such manner as may be established by law.

In addition to the above duties the Governor is, *ex officio*, chairman of the State Board of Education, of the Board of Public Build-

ings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, of the State Board of Internal Improvements, of the North Carolina Geological Board, of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and of the State Text-book Commission, of the committee to let the contract for State printing, and of the State Board of Canvassers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, *Secretary of State*.

The Secretary of State is at the head of the Department of State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years and receives a salary of \$3,500. He is, *ex officio*, a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, and is a trustee of the public libraries.

The Secretary of State countersigns all commissions issued by the Governor, and is charged with the custody of all statutes and joint resolutions of the Legislature, all documents which pass under the Great Seal, and of all books, records, deeds, parchments, maps and papers now deposited in his office or which may hereafter be there deposited pursuant to law.

Through the Secretary of State all corporations for business or charitable purposes under the general laws of the State are chartered. This includes mercantile, manufacturing, banking, insurance, railroad, street car, electric, steamboat, and other companies. The certificates of incorporation are there filed and recorded. In the last two years there have been certificates for domestic corporations filed in the office of the Secretary of State on which \$46,657.03 organization or dissolution taxes have been paid. In the last two years 72 banks have been incorporated and 14 railroad companies have filed articles of association or amendment with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations, before being permitted to do business in North Carolina, are required to file copies of their charters in the office of the Secretary of State.

All bills passed by the General Assembly are enrolled for ratifi-

cation under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State, and shall be typewritten or written with pen and ink, in the discretion of the Secretary of State. All bills are now typewritten, which change is very much in the interest of economy and accuracy. Copyists in the enrolling office are paid ten cents a copy sheet for original and one carbon copy. The carbon copy is sent to the State Printer, from which copy are published the laws, resolutions, etc. An assistant to the Secretary of State prepares these laws for publication, determines which are "public," "public local," and which are "private"; side-notes them and prepares the captions and indexes the laws of the session. This work has grown very much in the last few years.

The Secretary of State is charged with the work of distributing the Supreme Court Reports, The Revisal, Session Laws, Journals, etc.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the various precincts, counties, and boards all books, blanks, forms and other printed matter necessary for holding elections; prepares blanks for the State Board of Canvassers and issues certificates of election to such persons as are declared elected by the State Board of Canvassers. He also keeps in his office a permanent roll of the voters of the precincts and counties who registered under the "grandfather clause" in the Constitution.

All vacant and unappropriated land in North Carolina is subject to entry by residents or citizens of the State. Almost all the vacant land in the State has been granted to individuals or is the property of the State Board of Education, but small tracts are frequently discovered and entries for same made. In the last two years 300 grants have been issued, and on this account \$9,379.94 has been paid into the Treasury. The warrants, plats, and surveys and a record of grants for all lands originally granted by the Lords Proprietors, by the Crown of Great Britain, or by the State of North Carolina, are preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly of 1909 increased the price of these lands to \$1.50 an acre, and provided "that all lands entered under this act for which a grant has been obtained at the price of \$1.50 an acre shall be free from all claims, title and interest now vested in the State of North Carolina or the State Board of Education."

All automobiles in the State are now required to be registered annually by the Secretary of State on or before the first of July. For the year ending June 30, 1915, there have been registered in his office from July 1st to November 30th 14,677 automobiles. There has been paid into the State Treasury from this source for the two fiscal years ending November 30, 1914, \$163,947.32.

For the two years ending November 30, 1914, the collections made in the Secretary of State's office, paid into the State Treasury, were \$257,418.92.

In the last few years the work in this office has been greatly increased, everything has been indexed and systematically filed, and the dangerous and unsightly paper boxes and files in wooden cupboards have been replaced with steel, fireproof filing cases.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

B. R. LACY, *State Treasurer.*

The State Treasury is one of the executive departments of the State Government. The State Treasurer is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term of office begins the first day of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

The duties of the State Treasurer as prescribed by law are as follows:

1. To keep his office in the city of Raleigh and attend there between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays.

2. To receive all moneys that may be paid into the Treasury of the State; to pay interest on State bonds and all warrants legally drawn on the Treasury by the Auditor and to report to the Governor and the General Assembly the financial condition of the State, including a summary of the receipts and disbursements for each fiscal year.

3. To make a complete revenue bill to cover estimated expenses and recommend the tax rate.

4. To construe Revenue and Machinery Acts.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL FUNDS,
SHOWING BALANCES TO THE CREDIT OF EACH FUND AT THE CLOSE OF EACH OF THE
FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1913 AND NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

1912.	Balance:		
Dec. 1	Public Fund.....	\$ 279,893.98	
	Educational Fund.....	4,368.90	
	Total balance.....	\$ 284,262.88	
1913.	Receipts:		
Nov. 30	Public Fund.....	\$5,397,213.71	
	Educational Fund.....	108,654.71	
	Total receipts, 1913.....	\$ 5,790,131.30	
	Disbursements:		
	Public Fund.....	\$5,344,067.41	
	Educational Fund.....	108,385.13	
		5,452,452.54	
	Balance at end of 1913.....	\$ 337,678.76	
	Balance Public Fund.....	\$ 333,040.28	
	Balance Educational Fund.....	4,638.48	
	Balance both funds Nov. 30, 1913.....	\$ 337,678.76	
1913.	Balance brought forward:		
Dec. 1	Public Fund.....	\$ 333,040.28	
	Educational Fund.....	4,638.48	
	Total balance.....	\$ 337,678.76	
1914.	Receipts:		
Nov. 30	Public Fund.....	\$4,683,875.13	
	Educational Fund.....	128,553.47	
	Total receipts, 1914.....	\$ 5,150,107.36	
	Disbursements:		
	Public Fund.....	\$4,852,343.18	
	Educational Fund.....	127,961.90	
		4,980,305.08	
	Balance at end of 1914.....	\$ 169,802.28	
	Balance Public Fund.....	\$ 164,572.23	
	Balance Educational Fund.....	5,230.05	
	Balance both funds Nov. 30, 1914.....	\$ 169,802.28	

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

W. P. WOOD, *State Auditor*.

The Department of the State Auditor is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Auditor is elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. His term of office begins on the first day of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. (Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 1.) His duties as prescribed by law are as follows (Revisal of 1905, section 5365):

1. To superintend the fiscal concerns of the State.
2. To report to the Governor annually, and to the General Assembly at the beginning of each biennial session thereof, a complete statement of the funds of the State, of its revenues and of the public expenditures during the preceding fiscal year, and, as far as practicable, an account of the same down to the termination of the current calendar year, together with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing fiscal year, specifying therein each object of expenditure and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations and such as must be provided for by a new statute, and suggesting the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.
3. To suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue.
4. To keep and state all accounts in which the State is interested.
5. To examine and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to the State, and to certify the amount of balance to the Treasurer.
6. To direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due to the State.
7. To examine and liquidate the claims of all persons against the State, in cases where there is sufficient provisions of law for the payment thereof, and where there is no sufficient provision, to examine the claim and report the fact, with his opinion thereon, to the General Assembly.
8. To require all persons who have received any moneys belonging

to the State, and have not accounted therefor, to settle their accounts.

9. To have the exclusive power and authority to issue all warrants for the payment of money upon the State Treasurer; and it shall be the Auditor's duty, before issuing the same, to examine the laws authorizing the payment thereof, and satisfy himself of the correctness of the accounts of persons applying for warrants; and to this end he shall have the power to administer oaths, and he shall also file in his office the voucher upon which the warrant is drawn and cite the law upon said warrant.

10. To procure from the books of the banks in which the Treasurer makes his deposits, monthly statements of the moneys received and paid on account of the Treasurer.

11. To keep an account between the State and the Treasurer, and therein charge the Treasurer with the balance in the Treasury when he came into office, and with all moneys received by him, and credit him with all warrants drawn or paid by him.

12. To examine carefully on the first Tuesday of every month, or oftener if he deems it necessary, the accounts of the debits and credits in the bank book kept by the Treasurer, and if he discovers any irregularity or deficiency therein, unless the same be rectified or explained to his satisfaction, to report the same forthwith in writing to the Governor.

13. To require, from time to time, all persons who have received moneys or securities, or have had the disposition or management of any property of the State, of which an account is kept in his office, to render statements thereof to him; and all such persons shall render such statements at such time and in such form as he shall require.

14. To require any person presenting an account for settlement to be sworn before him and to answer orally as to any facts relating to its correctness.

In addition to the above, the State Auditor is a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the State Board of Pensions, and *ex officio* Secretary of the Soldiers' Home. All pension matters are managed in this department; all applications for pensions examined, and all

pension warrants issued to more than fifteen thousand pensioners. The Auditor keeps the accounts of the Soldiers' Home.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The first pension law was passed by the Legislature of 1885. It appropriated \$30,000 annually for certain classes of disabled Confederate soldiers. This appropriation has been increased from time to time, until the annual appropriation now amounts to \$500,000.

We have now on the pension roll of North Carolina in round numbers 15,000 pensioners, an increase of about 10,000 since 1900.

To totally blind and disabled Confederate soldiers the law allows \$120 each per year. That class received \$13,280 in 1907.

The Soldiers' Home was organized by the Legislature of 1891, and there was expended that year \$2,250. That has gradually increased from year to year until the last Legislature appropriated \$35,000 for maintenance and \$4,500 for building purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

JAMES Y. JOYNER, *Superintendent*.

The Department of Education is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, head of the department, is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins on the first of January next after his election and continues until his successor has been elected and qualified. His salary is \$3,000 per annum, and in addition he is allowed "actual traveling expenses" when engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Section XLI of the Constitution of North Carolina of 1776 is as follows: "That a school or schools be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

Except for the establishment of the University of North Carolina, no attempt was made by the Legislature to carry out this injunction of the Constitution until nearly three-quarters of a century had elapsed. The first efforts were a failure, and nothing definite was accomplished until the creation of a Department of Education by the election in 1851 of Calvin H. Wiley Superintendent of Common Schools. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1852, and was continued in office until October 19, 1865. The following figures tell the story of his work: Number of teachers in 1852, 800; in 1855, 2,064; in 1860, 2,286. Enrollment in the schools in 1853, 83,373; in 1855, 115,856; in 1860, 116,567. Number of schools taught in 1855, 1,905; 1860, 2,854. School fund in 1853, \$192,250; in 1860, \$408,566. Expenditures in 1853, \$139,865; in 1860, \$255,641. The schools were kept open throughout the war, and in 1863 enrolled more than 50,000 pupils. In 1865, as one of the results of the war, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was abolished.

By the Constitution of 1868 the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created, and the Department of Education made one of the Constitutional Departments of the State Government. Since that time the following have filled the office: S. S. Ashley, Alexander McIver, Stephen D. Pool, John C. Scarborough, Sidney M. Finger, Charles H. Mebane, Thomas F. Toon, and James Y. Joyner.

The scope and general nature of the work of this department can be best understood from the following summary of the general powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The Superintendent is required to publish the school law, make a biennial report to the Governor, keep his office at the capital, and sign all orders for money paid out of State Treasury for educational purposes. He has general direction of the school system and the enforcement of the school law, all school officers being required to obey his instructions and his interpretation of the law. He is required to be acquainted with the educational conditions of all sections of the State, and he must also keep in touch with the educational progress of other States.

In addition to these general duties, the State Superintendent has the following duties: Supervision and control of normal department of Cullowhee High School, Rev. 1905, 4228; secretary Text-

book Commission, Rev. 1905, 4057; trustee of State Library, Rev. 1905, 5069; president of board of directors State Normal and Industrial College, Rev. 1905, 4252; chairman of trustees of East Carolina Training School, Laws 1907; chairman State Board of Examiners, Laws 1907; prescribes course of study for public high schools, Laws 1907; makes rules and regulations for rural libraries, Rev. 1905, 4175; and member board of trustees of Appalachian Training School, Laws 1907.

SCHOOL FUNDS AND SOURCES.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Balance from 1912-'13.....	\$ 277,333.03	\$ 158,200.96	\$ 435,533.99
Local tax, 1913-'14.....	544,582.48	823,366.17	1,367,948.65
Local tax, 1912-'13.....	499,169.41	746,907.00	1,246,076.41
Increase.....	45,413.07	76,459.17	121,872.24
Percentage of increase.....	9	10.5	9.8
Loans, bonds, etc., 1913-'14.....	289,251.83	578,858.18	868,110.01
Loans, bonds, etc., 1912-'13.....	100,002.00	350,970.73	450,972.73
Increase.....	189,249.83	227,987.45	417,137.24
County fund, 1913-'14.....	2,146,010.05	492,820.81	2,638,830.86
County fund, 1912-'13.....	1,940,691.96	408,975.06	2,349,667.02
Increase.....	205,318.09	83,845.75	289,163.84
Special State appropriations, elementary schools.....	628,783.03		628,783.03
Special State appropriations, public high schools.....	86,375.00		86,375.00
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libraries, 1913-'14.....	40,153.46	53,867.74	94,021.20
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libraries, 1912-'13.....	38,313.27	29,768.43	68,081.70
Increase.....	1,840.19	24,099.31	25,939.50
Total available school fund, 1913-'14.....	4,012,488.86	2,107,113.86	6,119,602.72
Total available school fund, 1912-'13.....	3,155,450.82	1,651,666.67	4,810,117.49
Increase.....	857,038.04	455,447.19	1,309,485.23
Percentage of increase.....	27	27	27

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total expenditures, 1913-'14.....	\$3,622,509.26	\$1,944,483.63	\$ 5,566,992.89
Total expenditures, 1912-'13.....	2,878,117.78	1,496,465.72	4,374,583.50
Increase.....	744,391.48	448,017.91	1,192,409.39
Teaching and supervision, 1913-'14.....	2,408,745.02	1,019,482.92	3,428,227.94
Teaching and supervision, 1912-'13.....	2,045,269.67	911,618.88	2,956,888.55
Increase.....	363,475.35	107,864.04	471,339.39
Buildings and supplies, 1913-'14.....	790,379.45	622,332.98	1,412,712.43
Buildings and supplies, 1912-'13.....	588,248.26	347,687.34	935,935.60
Increase.....	202,131.19	274,645.64	476,776.83
Administration, 1913-'14.....	186,764.72	31,646.81	218,411.53
Administration, 1912-'13.....	149,804.73	27,249.37	177,054.10
Increase.....	36,959.99	4,397.44	41,357.43
Loans repaid, interest, etc.....	236,620.07	271,020.94	507,641.01
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	389,979.60	162,630.23	552,609.83
Percentage for teaching and supervision, 1913-'14.....	66.5	52.5	61.1
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1913-'14.....	21.6	32	25.4
Percentage for administration, 1913-'14.....	5.1	1.63	3.9

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS, 1913-'14.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total school population.....	627,120	150,147	777,267
Total enrollment.....	497,734	101,913	599,647
Total average daily attendance.....	334,687	77,775	408,464
Total number rural schools.....	7,745	-----	7,745
Total number teachers.....	10,994	2,261	13,255
Average monthly salary of teachers.....	\$ 37.06	\$ 49.98	\$ 39.81
Average term of all schools (days).....	113	166.5	122
Total number schoolhouses.....	7,619	309	7,928
New rural schoolhouses built.....	406	-----	406
Total value school property.....	\$5,030,710.02	\$4,047,993.25	\$ 9,078,703.27
Average value all schoolhouses.....	\$ 655.04	\$ 13,100.30	\$ 1,162.74

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

T. W. BICKETT, *Attorney-General, Raleigh.*

The Attorney-General is a member of the Executive Department of the State Government. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins the first of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General:

1. To defend all actions in the Supreme Court in which the State shall be interested, or is a party; and, also, when requested by the Governor or either branch of the General Assembly, to appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested.

2. At the request of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Commissioners, Insurance Commissioner, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with their departments.

3. To represent all State institutions, including the State Prison, whenever requested so to do by the official head of any such institution.

4. To consult with and advise the solicitors, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

5. To give, when required, his opinion upon all questions of law submitted to him by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by any official of the State.

6. To pay all moneys received for debts due or penalties to the State immediately after the receipt thereof, into the Treasury.

The Attorney-General is also a member of the State Board of Education, of the State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, and of the State Text-book Commission, and is the legal adviser of the Council of State.

PART III.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.
2. SUPREME COURT.
3. SUPERIOR COURTS.
4. OTHER INFERIOR COURTS.
5. CORPORATION COMMISSION.

COURTS.

The judicial power of the State is vested in:

1. A Court for the Trial of Impeachments.
2. A Supreme Court.
3. The Superior Courts.
4. Courts of Justices of the Peace.
5. Such other inferior courts as may be established by the General assembly.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Article IV, section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides that the court for the trial of impeachment shall be the Senate. A majority of the members are necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in North Carolina; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. The House of Representatives solely has the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice presides. The following causes, or charges, are sufficient, when proven, to warrant conviction: (1) corruption in office; (2) habitual drunkenness; (3) intoxication while in the exercise of office; (4) drunkenness in any public place; (5) mental or physical incompetence to discharge the duties of office; (6) any criminal matter the conviction whereof would tend to bring the office into public contempt.

Only once in the history of the State has the High Court of Impeachment been organized for the purpose of impeaching the Governor. This was in 1870, when the House of Representatives impeached Governor W. W. Holden before the Senate, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was conducted on both sides by the most eminent lawyers of the State, and resulted in the conviction of the Governor and his removal from office. In 1901 similar charges of impeachment were preferred against Chief Justice David M. Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, but both were acquitted.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four associate justices elected by the qualified voters of the State for a term of eight years.

The Constitution of 1776 required the General Assembly to "appoint judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney-General," who were commissioned by the Governor and held office during good behavior. Acting under this authority, the General Assembly in 1776 divided the State into six judicial districts. In 1782 a seventh district, and in 1787 an eighth district were added. Under the act of 1777 three judges, Samuel Ashe, Samuel Spencer, and James Iredell, were chosen. The judges rode the circuits separately, but sat together as an appellate court. In 1790 the eight judicial districts were divided into an eastern and a western riding, and a fourth judge was added, two being assigned to each riding. In each riding the two judges sat together as an appellate court. In 1797 the General Assembly created an extraordinary court for the purpose of trying the Secretary of State and other officials who had been discovered confederating with others in an elaborate scheme for defrauding the State by issuing fraudulent land warrants. For trial of these criminals the General Assembly deemed it expedient to create a new court to sit at Raleigh twice a year, not exceeding ten days at each term. The court was authorized to hear appeals of causes which had accumulated in the district courts. The existence of this court under the act was to expire at the close of the session of the General Assembly next after June 10, 1802, but before the expiration of this time the General Assembly continued the court for three years longer, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the district courts, and gave to it the name of "Court of Conference." By an act of 1804 the court was made a permanent Court of Record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and to deliver the same *viva voce* in open court. The next year (1805) the name of the court was changed to the Supreme Court. In 1810 the judges were authorized to elect one of their members a Chief Justice, John Louis Taylor being chosen to that office. The Supreme Court now consisted of six judges, but

two continued to be a quorum, and all the judges still rode the circuits.

In 1818 an act was passed establishing the present Supreme Court and requiring it to sit in Raleigh for the hearing of appeals. The act provided for three judges to be elected by the General Assembly. John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, and John Hall composed the first court, which began its sessions January 1, 1819. The judges elected their own Chief Justice, Taylor being continued in that office. The number of judges continued to be three until 1868, when the Constitution adopted by the convention of that year increased the number to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The Convention of 1875 reduced it again to three, but by an amendment adopted in 1888 the number was raised to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, where it has continued until the present time. The Supreme Court holds annually two sessions of sixteen weeks, one beginning the first Monday in September, the other the first Monday in February.

The court is authorized to choose its own clerk, marshal, reporter, and other officers.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twenty Superior Court judges, one for each of the twenty circuits, or judicial districts, who are elected by the people and hold their offices for a term of eight years. The Superior Court has appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or of fact determined by a clerk of the Superior Court or justice of the peace, and of all appeals from inferior courts for error assigned in matters of law as provided by law. In the matter of original jurisdiction the law is:

"The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction of the civil actions whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other court, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days; and of all such affrays as shall be committed within one mile of the place where and during the time such court is being held."

OTHER COURTS.

The Constitution gives to the General Assembly power to establish other courts inferior to the Supreme and Superior Courts, and to allot and distribute to them such powers and jurisdiction, within constitutional limits, as it sees fit. From the decision of these inferior courts the Legislature has power to provide a proper system of appeals.

The Constitution also requires the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Such courts are the mayors of cities and incorporated towns. Their election or appointment is usually provided for in the charters of incorporation, the acts of the General Assembly prescribing how particular towns and cities shall be governed.

The jurisdiction of such special courts—also called in the law, inferior courts—is usually set forth in the charters.

The general law also provides that "the mayor of every city and incorporated town * * * within the corporate limits of his city or town, shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State or under the ordinances of such city or town."

Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, try (1) that class of civil actions which involve demands for small debts and property of little value and (2) that class of criminal actions, called petty misdemeanors, which involve only slight punishment.

They try all cases of contract or promise to pay money where the sum demanded does not exceed two hundred dollars.

They may try certain other civil actions where the value of the property in controversy or the amount claimed for damages does not exceed fifty dollars.

They try criminal cases arising within their counties the punishment of which fixed by law cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

A. J. MAXWELL, *Clerk*.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1899, superseding the Railroad Commission, which was established in 1891. The offices of the Commission now occupy the entire first floor of the remodeled State Departments building.

Membership: E. L. Travis, chairman, Halifax County; W. T. Lee, Haywood County; George P. Pell, Forsyth County.

The Commission has general supervision over all railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steamboat, canal, waterworks, and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain, and also, under act of 1913, of electric light, power, water and gas companies.

It is authorized to hear and adjust complaints, to fix and revise tariffs of all railroads and all other transportation companies.

The Commission is a Board of Appraisers and Assessors for all the railroads and other corporations mentioned above, and also assesses for ad valorem taxation the value of the capital stock of all North Carolina corporations.

The Commission is also a State Tax Commission, having and exercising general supervision over the tax listers and assessing officers of the State.

In 1899 the Commission was given supervision of all State banks. Since that time there have been very few failures of State banks in which creditors lost anything. State banks have increased in number during the last ten years from 118 to 422, with a corresponding increase in resources. The Commission has authority to appoint Bank Examiners, whose duties are to examine the various banks of the State and report to the Commission. Three examiners are now regularly employed in this work.

COMPLAINTS.

The Commission has heard 4,860 formal complaints. These complaints consist principally of overcharges, discriminations, freight

service, failure of railroad companies to provide cars for transporting freights, storage charges, petitions for depots and sidings.

The Commission now has a regular department, in charge of an experienced freight rate clerk, for the handling and adjustment of all claims by shippers for overcharges in freight rates.

The Commission is authorized to make rules for the handling of freight, and to require the building of depots, etc.

When the complaint is filed, the attention of the company complained against is called to the cause of the complaint; and if the matter be such that it cannot be settled by correspondence alone, the officers of the company complained against are cited to appear. In a large majority of cases these claims are amicably settled to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned and without cost to the complainant; others have, however, required hearings. The records of the Commission show that many complaints and claims, aggregating thousands of dollars, have been paid to shippers. Union and other stations have been established all along the various lines of railroads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the office has been voluminous—many inquiries touching taxation and matters pertaining to corporations, etc. Shippers have found that by applying to this office they can be advised of the proper freight rates and of the rules governing the transportation of freight to and from all points, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity. Much correspondence is necessary in the preparation of cases and the gathering of such statistics as are contemplated by law. All of this involves a vast amount of labor and correspondence.

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND STREET RAILWAY PROPERTY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

In the year 1900—the year after the Commission was established—the railroad properties of the State were valued at \$12,321,704; in the year 1911 the Commission assessed and valued the properties of railroads and other corporations as mentioned below at \$131,022,968.

The valuations are as follows:

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE,
STREET RAILWAY, STEAMBOAT, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Companies	Mileage		Total Valuation
	Main Line	Sidings	
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.....	952.05	345.07	\$ 32,995,567
Norfolk Southern Railroad.....	688.40		6,682,698
Norfolk Southern Railroad—A. and N. C. Division	95.00	23.25	1,479,055
Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	611.09	199.32	17,500,000
Southern Railway—owned lines.....	590.08	135.58	23,602,400
Southern Railway—leased, etc.....	773.21	149.18	23,008,296
Miscellaneous Railroads.....	1,178.48		11,033,174
Totals.....	4,888.31		116,301,190
Electric light and gas companies.....			6,258,748
Bridge and canal companies.....			113,875
Refrigerator companies.....			89,830
Steamboat companies.....			91,100
Flume companies.....			3,400
Turnpike companies.....			19,445
Telephone companies.....			2,607,439
Street railway companies.....			3,214,790
Water works companies.....			272,200
Southern Express Company.....			710,108
Pullman Company, The.....			398,947
Telegraph companies.....			938,896
Totals.....			14,721,778
Grand totals.....			131,022,968

TAXES PAID.

Atlantic Coast Line.....	\$ 398,090.34
Norfolk Southern.....	97,971.63
Seaboard Air Line.....	226,012.90
Southern Railway.....	614,820.64
Miscellaneous roads.....	115,436.33
Total.....	1,452,341.84

EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

	Earnings	Operating Expenses
Atlantic Coast Line.....	\$ 9,532,554.14	\$ 6,783,688.27
Norfolk Southern.....	3,611,691.44	2,671,386.81
Seaboard Air Line.....	6,792,785.33	4,153,027.92
Southern Railway.....	16,348,582.10	10,354,675.59
Miscellaneous Roads.....	4,735,036.22	3,107,096.25
Totals—all roads.....	41,050,649.23	27,069,871.84

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS.

1. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
2. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.
3. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
5. STATE LIBRARY.
6. LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
7. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
8. STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.
9. NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND
ECONOMIC SURVEY.
10. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
11. NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD.
12. STATE PRISON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

W. A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner*.

The Constitution of the State (1876) provides for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics. Under this fundamental law the General Assembly established the Department of Agriculture in 1877. (Chapter 274.)

Since that time it has been fostered and enlarged by the General Assembly, and its field expanded by the enterprise, energy, and capacity of its corps of workers, until it stands today without a rival in efficiency in the South. This reputation comes from without more than from within the State. It is a condition that the administration may well be proud of, since the fact redounds to the credit not only of the Board of Agriculture and those engaged by it in the work, but of the whole State.

At present the Board consists of ten members, one member from each Congressional District, who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of six years; and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of and *ex officio* chairman of the Board. All members are required by law to be practical farmers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is chief executive officer of the Department, was formerly elected by the Board; but the Legislature of 1899, in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, so changed the law as to make the Commissioner an elective officer.

It is remarkable that, during all the changes of the years, the essential features of the original law have been retained, showing that the wise men who originated and developed the idea of a department for the betterment of the State's interests builded better than they knew.

The Department is charged with the following:

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and to induce capital and labor to enter the State.

2. With investigations for the improvement of milk and beef cattle, especially with investigations relating to the diseases of cattle

and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.

3. With investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and with dissemination of information essential for their abatement.

4. With investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the various soils and climate of the State.

5. With investigations relative to the subject of drainage and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizer, including composting, etc.

6. With the collection of information relating to the subject of farm fences, etc.

7. With the enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seeds, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.

8. With the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State.

To these have been added:

The issuing of monthly bulletins.

The Museum.

Farmers' Institutes.

Soil Survey.

Enforcement by regulations of

The Pure Food Law;

Concentrated Commercial Feeding-stuff Law;

Cottonseed Meal Law;

Law regulating the statistics of leaf tobacco;

Crop-pest Commission;

Law regulating the standard-weight packages of meal and flour;

Registration and sale of condimental, patented, proprietary or trade-mark stock or poultry tonics, regulators or conditioners;

The inspection of illuminating oils and fluids;

Law to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated, impure, or misbranded agricultural and vegetable seed and those lacking viability;

The manufacture and sale of anti-hog cholera serum, also of inoculation germs for leguminous crops.

The propagation of fish has been undertaken by the National Government to such an extent as to render work as to migratory fish unnecessary by the Department. But the building of stone dams across the rivers in the Piedmont section in many cases—notably the Catawba and Yadkin rivers—practically destroyed the inland movement of these fish. The Department will endeavor to have investigations made as to the practicability of restocking streams with varieties of local kinds of native fish.

The rapid spread of the "Stock Law" over the State has rendered unnecessary any action by the Board as to fences, as this is now largely local. A map showing the stock law and no stock law, quarantine and free territory in the State has recently been issued.

The Department is, to a considerable extent, a sub-legislature. The Legislature, in committing to its execution specified laws, confers upon the Board power to make regulations for this purpose, which are given the authority of law, and violation of them is made a misdemeanor, cognizable by the courts. The power to confer this authority has been tested in the courts and approved by decision of the Supreme Court. The wisdom of this action is apparent to anyone giving the subject consideration. If the details were enacted by the Legislature they could only be changed by the same authority, and would have to remain as enacted for at least two years, no matter how impracticable any of them might be found in execution, while under present conditions the Board at each session has full authority to alter existing regulations so as to answer the condition arising.

No body of the State's officers has more important duties to perform, nor do more efficient work in the same length of time.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics will show some of the results of the work of the Department.

North Carolina produced in—

	1860.	1903.	1911	1914
Corn (bushels).....	30,000,000	34,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000
Wheat (bushels).....	4,743,706	3,827,045	7,433,000	8,000,000
Cotton (bales).....	145,514	665,132	1,196,000	1,000,000

DRAINAGE.

The Department has arranged with the National Department for an expert in this work who will give information to the farmers concerning the drainage of creeks, cutting ditches, and laying tiles.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

The Division of Veterinary Science is under the direction of Dr. W. G. Chrisman, whose services are devoted to giving information as to the care and feeding of farm animals, improvement of live stock, treatment of diseases, the gradual extermination of the tick, which is the source of the deadly Texas or splenic fever.

The veterinarian has two assistants in the Veterinary Division. Serum for vaccination of hogs to prevent the spread of cholera is manufactured by this division.

ANTI-CHOLERA SERUM.

Ninety-five per cent of the hogs vaccinated escaped cholera. The Department is now prepared to supply all requests for serum, and it is expected that the scourge of cholera will be much abated.

CATTLE QUARANTINE AND ERADICATION OF THE FEVER TICK.

The United States and State laws concerning the eradication of the cattle tick are simply improvements on the act of the Legislature of 1795 concerning the driving of cattle from the oak to the long-leaf

pine sections of the State, which was continued as a statute until the Revisal of 1905. The disease was called murrain or distemper, and its malignity known, but not for a century was the cause ascertained and direct effort made for cure and eradication.

Starting in 1899, with the crest of the Blue Ridge as the location of the quarantine line, it has been moved east to the Roanoke River in Warren County as the northern boundary, and to the Pee Dee in Anson as the southern boundary of the State. This quarantine line is established by the U. S. Agricultural Department. The movement of cattle is restricted to a few months each year and subject to inspections and regulations, while exempted territory is free from impediments. The price of cattle in the exempted section (that which is free of the tick) is thought to be one cent per pound live weight over that in the quarantined sections. The value of exemption is apparent. The stock law tends to destroy the tick, and where it has prevailed for several years, few ticks being found, the county is soon declared free.

There are only three counties that have the stock law that will not be free of quarantine January 1, 1915.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

This department is directed by Mr. Dan T. Gray. Much valuable work is being done. The Board has granted the use of the Edgecombe County farm as far as needed to be used in the operations.

At the suggestion of this Department, infected counties or parts of counties have been quarantined, and the clear territory has been given the benefit of exemption.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Mr. T. B. Parker is the director of the institutes. They have been greatly extended under his direction and are now held in every county in the State.

Meetings of farmers to hear matters pertaining to their vocation discussed by scientific men and also by practical farmers have met with great encouragement in the numbers attending and interest shown in the proceedings, and the beneficial results to farming in the communities where the institutes are held are very evident.

Realizing that while "A good farmer without, it is needful there be," that "A good housewife within is as needful as he," institutes for the benefit of the farmers' wives and daughters were introduced in 1907. They have been well attended and have been equally as beneficial in the advancement of agricultural conditions as have the institutes for the men; usually one joint session is held at each institute.

There were held in 1914 225 regular farmers' institutes and 230 women's institutes, besides the round-up institute at the A. and M. College. The attendance aggregated 35,632 men and 36,187 women; total, 71,819.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. B. W. Kilgore is in charge of the Division of Chemistry, which makes analyses of fertilizer, cottonseed meal, feed and foodstuffs, soils, minerals and marls, waters, etc.

The following is the law as to deficient fertilizers (Revisal 1905, sec. 3949):

SEC. 3949. *Sale of fertilizer below guaranteed quality; powers and duties of Commissioner; penalty for fraud.* Whenever the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be satisfied that any fertilizer is 5 per cent below the guaranteed value in plant food, it shall be his duty to assess such deficiency against the manufacturer of the fertilizer and require that twice the value of the deficiency be made good to any person who purchases for his own use such low-grade fertilizer; and should any fertilizer fall 10 per cent below the guaranteed value in plant food, it shall be his duty to assess three times the value of such deficiency against the manufacturer of the fertilizer and require the same to be paid to the consumer of such fertilizer; and the Commissioner may seize any fertilizer belonging to such manufacturer if the deficiency shall not be paid within thirty days after notice to such manufacturer. If the Commissioner shall be satisfied that such deficiency in plant food was due to the intention of the manufacturer of the same to defraud, then he shall assess and collect from the said manufacturer double the amount of the deficiency which he would have assessed and collected as hereinbefore provided, and pay the same over to the consumer of such fertilizer. If any manufacturer shall resist such collection or payment, the Commissioner shall im-

mediately publish the analysis and the facts in the Bulletin and in such newspapers in the State as he may deem necessary.

By section 3950, it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale in this State any fertilizer or fertilizing material which contains hair, hoof meal, horn, leather scraps or other deleterious substances not available as food for plants, but in which such forbidden materials aid in making up the required or guaranteed analysis.

Mr. B. W. Kilgore also superintends experiments at the Test Farms.

SOIL SURVEY AND TEST FARMS AND FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This is conducted, like the cattle quarantine, in conjunction with the U. S. Agricultural Department, the expenses being defrayed by each department. The object is to locate the different types of soil in the State. Upon these types it is desired to locate test farms for practical and scientific purposes. Test farms have been established in Edgecombe County, at Willard Station in Pender County, Statesville, Blantyre in Transylvania County, near Swannanoa in Buncombe County, and arrangements are on foot to establish one in the old tobacco belt at Oxford and another in the newly drained black lands of Eastern North Carolina in Beaufort County. The effort is to conduct these farms for the benefit of the crops grown in each section, first on small plats and then on a large scale, showing results of different kinds and amounts of home-made and commercial fertilizers, preparation of land, cultivation and rotation of crops and demonstration work.

As it might be supposed that all children of the same parents would be exactly alike, so it might be inferred that all soils composed from decomposition of the same rocks would be identical; but this is known to be true in neither case.

By demonstration work on different fields in the same locality, or type of soil, the variations of each can be ascertained, and the manures prepared and cultivation suitable learned.

The Demonstrator of the Department, as requested or as opportunity offers, can visit localities of the State, make suggestions upon these lines, and gather statistics for promotion of the work. This bureau of the work is under the direction of Mr. T. B. Parker, of

Wayne County, a successful, practical farmer. The Demonstrator is the Director of Farmers' Institutes. The National Department is doing a large amount of work along this line and there is hearty co-operation between the two departments.

W. E. Hearn has conducted the work in soil investigation.

THE ISOTHERMAL BELT.

In coöperation with the National Department, a survey is being made and a report will be made as to the extent and causes of this peculiar condition.

PURE FOOD DIVISION.

In charge of W. M. Allen, Food Chemist.

The Food Law was passed by the General Assembly of 1899. It was amended in 1905 and redrafted and passed as a new act in 1907.

The law forbids the manufacture or sale of adulterated or mis-branded food or beverages and charges the Department of Agriculture with its enforcement.

Inspections are made throughout the State and samples collected for analyses. The samples are examined for adulteration and the results published, showing the brand name of the article and the name and address of the manufacturer. The first report was published as the Department Bulletin for December, 1900. Since that time similar reports have been published annually.

Since the law went into effect examinations have been made of 8,161 samples of food materials.

The number of samples examined each year and the per cent of adulteration found were as follows:

1900.	Samples examined,	507;	per cent adulteration,	56.0
1901.	Samples examined,	308;	per cent adulteration,	35.7
1902.	Samples examined,	589;	per cent adulteration,	21.3
1903.	Samples examined,	477;	per cent adulteration,	32.1
1904.	Samples examined,	347;	per cent adulteration,	17.0
1905.	Samples examined,	317;	per cent adulteration,	42.2
1906.	Samples examined,	544;	per cent adulteration,	24.7
1907.	Samples examined,	560;	per cent adulteration,	29.8
1908.	Samples examined,	684;	per cent adulteration,	16.45

1909.	Samples examined,	721;	per cent adulteration,	21.35
1910.	Samples examined,	919;	per cent adulteration,	16.21
1911.	Samples examined,	906;	per cent adulteration,	24.61
1912.	Samples examined,	1,282;	per cent adulteration	

There are two classes of adulterants found in food:

1. Substances which are deleterious to health, and
2. Substances which merely render the food less valuable.

The use of the first is prohibited; the second can be used, provided their presence is made known to the purchaser.

Much of the food and beverages sold in the State is in the hands of unintelligent men, who can be imposed upon by shrewd and unscrupulous manufacturers. Owing to various complications the enforcement of the Food Law is far more difficult than one not familiar with the situation would think.

The National Government has enacted a food law which requires weight of contents to be stamped on all packages or other containers of goods. The Legislature will have to enact this for the State before it will apply to transactions between citizens of the State.

FEED INSPECTION.

Dr. J. M. Pickel, Feed Chemist, has conducted the analyses.

The Legislature of 1903 passed a law regulating the sale and adulteration of feeds in North Carolina. This law was amended in 1909, and is similar to the Fertilizer Law. It has for its object that all feeds sold in North Carolina shall be pure and unadulterated.

It requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to employ Feed Inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the different towns in the State, see that the law is complied with as to the branding of bags, weight of bags, and to take samples of all feeds. These samples are examined microscopically in the towns in which they are found, and if adulterated are immediately withdrawn from sale.

All samples collected are analyzed by the Feed Chemist, and the results, along with such additional information as circumstances may advise, are published in the Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.

In enforcing the law there are four main objects in view:

1. To stop the sale of adulterated feeds in North Carolina.

2. To educate the consumers to buy feed according to the analyses on the bags, just as he buys his fertilizer by an analysis.

3. To teach the dairymen and farmers the best way to combine their home-grown feeds with those they are compelled to buy to get the greatest benefit from the amount consumed.

4. To stimulate a desire on the part of the consumers for better feeds.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The work of this division includes the inspection of fruit trees, which are not allowed to be sold in this State unless declared free from disease. Experts are sent to examine all nurseries for insect pests, and many commercial orchards are inspected. Directions are furnished for preparation of material for spraying, and for its application. The San José scale is being controlled in many places, and further damage prevented by directions sent from this office. Other insect pests and diseases have been prevented or cured, and much valuable information given the people of the State on matters pertaining to insects of all kinds. This division is under the direction of Mr. Franklin Sherman, Jr., a thorough and enthusiastic worker.

At the State farm in 1913 and 1914 there was a striking illustration of the benefit of spraying. One-half the tree was sprayed each year, alternating the halves sprayed.

HORTICULTURE.

Mr. W. N. Hutt supervises this division. Its work is devoted to promoting the interests of trucking, the home and market garden, also the culture, preservation and marketing the fruits of the State.

The test farm in Pender County is used in connection with the trucking interests of the eastern part of the State. On this farm \$1,500 was realized from the sale of the lettuce raised on one and one-fourth acres of land.

The Blantyre farm in Transylvania County will be used largely to illustrate the culture, harvesting and marketing of fruit and the prevention and cure of diseases of fruit trees, and for demonstration in reforestation. There were fine apples from this farm exhibited at the State and other fairs.

Mr. Hutt holds in the apple section a short series of institutes to illustrate the proper packing of fruit for shipment. Institutes on pruning, spraying, etc., are held in proper season.

For three successive years the exhibit of apples from North Carolina has taken the sweepstake prize at the exhibits at the National Horticultural Congress, and the western part of the State is now regarded as one of the most important apple-growing sections of the nation, both in quantity and quality. North Carolina in 1913 received the Wilder prize from the American Pomological Society. This is the highest award of the society. The section adjacent to Southern Pines is noted for its peaches, pears, and plums.

AGRONOMY AND BOTANY DIVISION.

J. L. Burgess is in charge of this department. Under his direction experiments in plant breeding and selection are conducted upon the test farms and the farms of individuals in different sections of the State. This work is very valuable in giving information on these subjects. Inoculation germs for legumes are manufactured and sold at cost.

Miss Rademacher, assistant, is in charge of this work. The inspection prevents the introduction of seeds of noxious weeds into the State and enables the farmer to ascertain, before purchasing, the quality of the seed as to purity and germination.

DEMONSTRATION AND INSPECTION OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

The Pure Food Chemist is also oil chemist. The quality of the oil has been kept at a good standard and the price has not been increased. When the law was enacted there were four firms transacting business in this State; at the present time there are nineteen.

DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This work gives practical advice to and coöperates with the farmers upon their farms. It has been extended to eighty-one counties. Part of the expenses is borne by the National Department of Agriculture. It is directed by C. R. Hudson.

BOYS' CORN CLUBS.

In these clubs more than 4,000 boys have been enrolled. The department appropriates \$500 annually in premiums. The work is supervised by T. E. Browne.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' WORK.

This work in domestic economy has met with a ready response from the wives and daughters of the farmers. It is under the supervision of Mrs. Charles McKimmon.

THE BULLETIN.

The Bulletin is issued monthly, each month being devoted to a particular subject. Its value seems to be appreciated both within and without the State, as is attested by its continually increasing mailing list. Besides the regular monthly Bulletin, special papers are issued when deemed of enough importance to justify the expense.

THE MUSEUM.

The State Geologist had, since the establishment of his department in 1859, collected specimens of different kinds, principally of minerals, representing the natural resources of the State. In 1879 the care of the Museum and expense of maintenance were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. A building has been erected for its occupancy, and its contents greatly increased. It is now by far the most extensive in its contents of anything of its nature south of Philadelphia, save the National Museum at Washington, D. C. To it, more than any other source, is attributable the fine displays the State has made at international, national and State expositions. It is the State's object lesson, representing its resources in agriculture, timber, minerals, fishes, birds, game animals, and flora and fauna in general.

It is under the efficient management of Mr. H. H. Brimley as Curator, who has ably filled the position for fifteen years, and added much in value and number to the contents.

As articles affected by time become undesirable they are replaced.

The idea is to keep the Museum constantly growing, with no chance for stagnation.

IMMIGRATION.

In charge of Elias Carr, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

The Legislature in 1909 repealed the act of 1907 concerning immigration. There are now no agents of the State employed in foreign countries; a few young men come from Scotland each year, and land and immigration companies bring some people to the State each year; but no report is made to the Department; however it coöperates with them as far as practicable.

The Department has no lands of the State for sale, and can make no contracts, warrant titles, or do any work of like nature. It can only put parties desiring to purchase property in the State in communication with citizens who have property to sell, and leave them to perfect sales, if it is found desirable.

Many letters are received from persons from the States of the Middle West requesting information as to the resources of the State, and several hundred have each year purchased homes. The Department had arranged to place exhibits at the fairs in these States, but this was abandoned when the law was repealed.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Chapter 97, Laws 1907, requires the Department to preserve a record of the leaf tobacco sold on the floors of the warehouses of the State, and publish it monthly. Each warehouse is required to furnish an account of its sales, and is guilty of a misdemeanor for failure.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN, *Commissioner*.

The Department of Labor and Printing was established by the Legislature of 1887 as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this head its activities had to do with gathering and presenting statistics of industrial conditions. A high standard was set for this work, and

it has ever since been the policy of the office to improve upon its own work from year to year. The annual report is now recognized as one of the most succinct examples of statistical work issued in the United States. The matter has been boiled down, so to speak, and one chief aim has been to present the greatest possible information in the least possible space, accomplishing thereby two very desirable ends, *i. e.*, ease of reference and convenience, and a minimum expense. Its circulation includes every State in the Union, and many foreign countries. The report is the chief medium by which the State's growth and progress is placed before the world. The number of requests for copies attests its worth.

When the public printing had become of such importance that the old practice of assumption that it would take care of itself was proven inadequate and unsatisfactory, the duty of systematizing and superintending this work was added to the duties of the office. (Chapter 373, Public Laws of 1899.) Since that time the growth of the State has been great, its progress indeed wonderful. Keeping pace with this progress, the Department of Labor and Printing shows a record of quality and economy in performance not touched by any other Commonwealth, and approached by but few.

The Commissioner, Mr. Shipman, and the assistant, Mr. Justice, place especial emphasis on their invitation to the people of the State to make use of the Department. Any questions bearing on subjects touched by the report will be gladly answered, wherever possible; correspondence cheerfully and promptly attended to.

The handling of the public printing has been brought down to the point where figures as to specifications and cost may be given before or after performance, which information serves well where economy enters as largely into any proposition as it does into the public printing. Changes in practice are made as often as it is found that improvement can be made, and the policy of the office at the present time makes impossible any of the abuses obtaining under the arrangement in force prior to the placing of the public printing under the Department's charge.

Before a single item of printing expense is paid for by the State the account of the printer is examined, accompanied by an inspection of the work itself, by a man who himself knows the printing

business. Every pound of paper purchased is bought by the State to fit the particular need, and is subject to the decision of the expert of the Department—himself, according to the provisions of the act, a “practical printer.” The records of purchases of paper show a great saving along this line also.

The work of the Department of Labor and Printing is necessarily done away from the public eye. The watchful auditing of thousands of dollars of accounts, the economical purchase of thousands of dollars of supplies, the skillful exposition and appraisalment of industrial facts is not spectacular labor, but a work of the highest value and largest returns.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

JAMES R. YOUNG, *Commissioner*.

Prior to 1899 the supervision of insurance companies of North Carolina was in the hands of the Secretary of State, who received certain fees and was allowed \$1,000 for clerical help. The Legislature of 1899 created the Insurance Department and placed the present Commissioner in charge of it. The insurance laws as set forth in the Revisal of 1905, with amendments thereto, are looked upon as the best code of insurance laws of any Southern State and are certainly admirably adapted to the conditions prevailing in this section. As revenue producers the law and Department are a success, and while the benefits accruing from a proper supervision of insurance companies in the State cannot be measured in dollars and cents, they are, in the opinion of those in a position to know, of much more value to the State and her citizens than the revenue collected.

The duties required of the Insurance Commissioner are as important and involve as much work and responsibility as those of any other department in the State Government. In addition to this, the Insurance Commissioner is taken from his office about one-third of the time by official duties. The work of the Department calls for as much clerical ability and labor as the work of any other department. No part of the work should be neglected, and it is increasing every

year, and becomes of more and more value to the State and her citizens. The efficiency of the Department can only be kept up by allowing sufficient clerical force, and this will call for such help as is commensurate with, and demanded by, the development and rapid increase of the work of the Department. The Commissioner should be relieved, as far as possible, of clerical work. He is worth more to the State in discharging the other duties of his office.

Under the law it is made the duty of the Commissioner to collect all licenses, taxes and fees due the State by any company or association under the supervision of his Department.

The Secretary of State paid into the State Treasury in 1898 \$84,879.28, and this was the largest amount ever reported for any one year prior to the creation of the Department.

DEPARTMENT.

The Department has increased in size, importance and value beyond the expectation of its most ardent friends. The supervision required to be exercised over all companies, associations, and societies doing or attempting to do an insurance business in the State is the most important work of the Department. The value of this supervision to the State and her citizens since the organization of the Department can hardly be estimated. As the insurance business in the State has increased, this supervision has become the more necessary and important for the citizens of the State, and the good results accomplished have far exceeded the value of the revenue collected by the Department during that time.

REVENUE.

The revenue collected and paid into the State Treasury by this Department has increased each year, until there was collected and paid in for the past fiscal year \$344,546.28, an increase of \$25,156.61 over the amount collected for the preceding year (\$319,389.67).

The gradual increase of the revenues collected from insurance companies through this Department and paid into the State Treasury is more clearly shown by a comparison with the amount (\$84,879.28) collected for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1899, the year prior to the formation of the Department.

The Department is not run for revenue. Its main work is the supervision of the business, but those who have had occasion to look into the matter are satisfied more good is being accomplished for the State and her citizens by the supervision of the business than by the collection of taxes. It is of interest to know the amount collected by the Department and paid into the State Treasury each year since its formation is as follows:

For the fiscal year 1899-00.....	\$91,973.49
For the fiscal year 1900-01.....	91,972.92
For the fiscal year 1901-02.....	132,034.03
For the fiscal year 1902-03.....	153,667.12
For the fiscal year 1903-04.....	174,633.60
For the fiscal year 1904-05.....	197,402.23
For the fiscal year 1905-06.....	205,124.07
For the fiscal year 1906-07.....	215,331.56
For the fiscal year 1907-08.....	224,680.58
For the fiscal year 1908-09.....	234,469.63
For the fiscal year 1909-10.....	246,566.89
For the fiscal year 1910-11.....	270,300.08
For the fiscal year 1911-12.....	285,040.50
For the fiscal year 1912-13.....	319,389.67
For the fiscal year 1913-14.....	344,546.28
Total	<hr/> \$3,186,232.70

Under the old law, prior to the organization of this Department, certain fees were allowed to the Secretary of State as compensation for the supervision of insurance companies. These fees are now paid into the State Treasury, and amount to more than double the whole cost of the Department, including salaries and every other expense. But there is no question but that the State should, with a collection of over \$334,000 annually from insurance companies, spend more money for the enlargement and efficiency of the Insurance Department. This certainly can be done to advantage.

One great benefit that has accrued from the North Carolina insurance laws and the work of the Department has been the organization of home insurance companies and the placing of considerable insur-

ance in them, thus keeping at home much of home money spent for insurance.

In 1899 there were only six home fire companies doing business in the State. They wrote only 10 per cent of the risks and received \$123,471.26, or 12 per cent of the premiums, while in 1909 there were 20 home companies which wrote \$142,584,653.64 of the fire risks, and received therefor \$2,326,675.02. It further appears that our home companies in 1909 not only received 22 4-5 per cent—over one-fifth—of all fire premiums for insurance written in the State, but received as premiums for insurance on property outside of the State \$1,460,910.30.

In 1899 there was only one home life insurance company (and that an assessment one) doing business in North Carolina, with \$479.35 in assets. In 1909 there were, including assessment, twenty-five home life companies. The five legal reserve companies reported in assets \$3,342,918.56. The reports of the five North Carolina home legal reserve life companies show as their receipts during 1909 \$1,532,388.59, and as risks at the end of the year in insurance \$36,117,030.

The North Carolina or home companies continue to show marked improvement each year, not only in the amount of business transacted, but in a steady and solid growth in financial ability and safety. It is gratifying, or should be, to every citizen of the State to know that he cannot only keep his money in the State for investment by patronizing home companies, but that he is fully protected by the financial standing of the companies in so doing.

The Legislature of 1905 placed all building and loan associations under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. There were then forty-three associations doing business in the State. There are now over 138 associations working in the State and no class of corporations is doing more in building up our cities and towns and providing homes for our citizens, especially the working classes. Associations are being organized rapidly throughout the State. The ownership of homes is very conducive to good citizenship and progress. At the close of business in 1913 one hundred associations reported in assets \$11,071,158.99, and loaned out to build or pay for homes.

The Insurance Commissioner represents the State in all its dealings with insurance companies, associations and orders. He must pass upon applications of companies under his Department and decide whether to license them, and then supervise them and see that they comply with the law and treat the citizens of the State right or revoke their license to do business in the State.

He must collect all licenses and taxes due the State by companies and associations under his Department.

He must collect reports of all fires in the State and investigate all suspicious ones and have all persons suspected of incendiarism prosecuted where the evidence justifies it. One hundred and thirty-four persons have been convicted under this law since it was passed, and served their sentences in prisons.

He must see that the laws regulating the erection and inspection of buildings are observed. Better buildings mean fewer fires and lower fire insurance rates. Seventy-five thousand dollars annually is now saved in fire premiums by this law. He must look into all violations of the insurance law and hear all complaints made by the citizens of the State against companies under his supervision and see that the citizen is protected in his rights.

He must keep all State property insured as provided by law, and annually inspect all State institutions and buildings, with a view to the protection from fire of them and their inmates.

SUPERVISION.

It is very important and valuable to the State to have the collection of the licenses and taxes from insurance companies above referred to, but by far the most important work of the Department, and that of greatest benefit to the citizens of the State, is the proper supervision of insurance companies, societies, and orders, as well as their representatives operating in the State. The gradual improvement in the practices of the companies and their agents shows the work accomplished in this respect. This supervision takes in:

1. *The admission and regulation of all companies doing or proposing to do any kind of insurance in the State.* There are about four hundred companies, associations, and societies doing the following classes of insurance: Life, health, accident, casualty, fire,

marine, credit, burglary, plate-glass, liability, steam boiler, automobile, etc.

2. *Fire Marshal*.—The Commissioner is also *ex officio* Fire Marshal, and has charge of the investigation of all suspicious fires, and the prosecution of those thought to be responsible for the same. There have been many of these prosecutions, which have been very valuable in their results. The Commissioner has secured the conviction and punishment of 134 persons, and there are now 34 persons bound over for trial to the Superior Courts of the State.

3. *Building and Inspection Laws*.—The Commissioner is charged with the enforcement of the building and inspection laws, also the law in regard to the erection of fire-escapes and proper exits from buildings. This involves not only having inspections made throughout the State by men sent from the Department, but also in seeing that the work is kept up and the laws enforced by the officers of the different cities and towns.

4. *Publication of Statements*.—The Commissioner is required to make an abstract of the financial statement filed with him by the different companies operating in the State; to collect the fees for the publication of same and have them published in the newspapers of the State.

5. *Firemen's Relief Fund*.—The Commissioner is also required to collect from insurance companies operating in the State the taxes for the benefit of our firemen and to distribute these taxes among the firemen of seventy-odd towns of the State.

6. *Complaints and Violations*.—It is also the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to seek out and prosecute all violations of the insurance law, and to look into all complaints made to him by the citizens of the State, and to give them such information as they may desire at his hands in regard to companies and associations under his supervision.

7. *Building and Loan Associations*.—The Commissioner is now charged with the supervision of building and loan associations, and the great work being done by these associations, the organization of new associations almost continually, as well as the suggestion that these associations can be adapted to and made of great benefit to the farmers of the State, as well as to those living in cities and

towns who have received their benefits, makes this a most important part of the work of the Department.

Since the formation of this Department in 1899 and the adoption of the present insurance laws there has been a gradual but decided improvement in the insurance conditions of the State. Better practices prevail and there is less friction between the people and this class of corporations. Contracts have been improved and rates reduced, and will, no doubt, be still further reduced under the present insurance laws and their strict enforcement, although the citizens of the State are now paying over \$225,000 annually for their fire insurance less than they would pay at the rates prevailing in any other Southern State.

The Insurance Department has now for the first time since its formation permanent and adequate quarters in which to transact its rapidly increasing business. This has always hampered the Commissioner and his force in carrying on the work, and should have been remedied before. The large business being yearly transacted demands proper and adequate files, that the business may be efficiently done, while the value and importance of the Department records and statistics are such as to demand their safe-keeping and filing for ready reference by the Department and citizens of the State.

Any further information about the Department will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

R. D. W. COXNOR, *Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.*

The North Carolina Historical Commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1903. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. They receive no salary or *per diem*, but are allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties.

The offices of the Commission are in the State Administration Building, a new fireproof structure erected under an act of the General Assembly of 1911.

The duties of the Commission are as follows:

1. To have collected from the files of old newspapers, court records, church records, private collections and elsewhere, historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times.

2. To have such material properly edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission.

3. To care for the proper marking and preservation of battle-fields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the State.

4. To diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina.

5. To encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State.

6. To make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly.

The powers of the Commission are as follows:

1. To adopt a seal for use in official business.

2. To adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

3. To fix a reasonable price for its publications and to devote the revenue arising from such sales to extending the work of the Commission.

4. To employ a secretary.

5. To control the expenditure of such funds as may be appropriated for its maintenance.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following is a general summary of the work of the Historical Commission:

1. The Commission has saved from destruction, classified and filed 25,000 (estimated) letters and other documents of the Executive Department, from the administration of Governor Caswell, 1777, to that of Governor Vance, 1879.

2. It has secured for the State the following private collections, numbering many thousands of valuable manuscripts: Letters and

papers of Gov. Zebulon B. Vance, Judge James Fredell, Gen. Bryan Grimes, Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, Gov. David L. Swain, Editor E. J. Hale, Dr. Calvin H. Wiley, Hon. John H. Bryan, Gov. Jonathan Worth, Col. William L. Saunders, Gov. William A. Graham, the Pettigrew family, Gov. Charles B. Aycock, Judge Archibald D. Murphey, Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Nathaniel Macon, William L. Saunders, Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, and several smaller collections.

3. It has issued the following publications: "Public Education in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History," 2 vols.; "The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth," 2 vols.; "Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905"; "A Legislative Manual of North Carolina" for 1909, 1911, and 1913, and sixteen bulletins.

4. It recovered for the State, through the gift of the Italian Government, Canova's famous statue of Washington.

5. It has erected in the rotunda of the capitol a marble bust of William A. Graham; and obtained, without cost to the State, similar busts of Matt. W. Ransom, Samuel Johnston, and John M. Morehead.

6. The Commission maintains a Hall of History, one of the most extensive historical museums in America. It contains about 12,000 objects, illustrative of every period of the history of North Carolina from the earliest Colonial times to the present. The collection was made by and is under the supervision of Fred A. Olds, Collector for the Hall of History.

It has assisted a large number of students in their investigations into North Carolina history, and gave information about the history of the State wherever it was possible, and has encouraged in many ways the study of our history in the schools of the State.

MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

W. J. PEELE.....	1903 -
J. D. HUFHAM.....	1903 1905.
F. A. SONDLEY.....	1903-1905.
RICHARD DILLARD	1903 1905.
R. D. W. CONNOR.....	1903 1907.
CHARLES L. RAPER.....	1905 1907.
THOMAS W. BLOUNT.....	1905 1911.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.....	1905-
M. C. S. NOBLE.....	1907-
D. H. HILL.....	1907-
THOMAS M. PITTMAN.....	1911-

SECRETARY.

R. D. W. CONNOR.....	1903-
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THE STATE LIBRARY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MILES O. SHERRILL, *Librarian*.

The State Library has become an agency of great importance in the educational development of North Carolina. The educational movement of recent years has awakened great interest in library work, and our people realize now more forcibly than ever before the value of this work. The patronage of the State Library by students in our schools and colleges and by the general public within the past two years has shown a marked growth and an increasing realization of the place of the Library in educational work. Not a day passes that students are not found in the Library, at work investigating various subjects connected with the history, industries, and general life of North Carolina, or with the great problems of the Nation, and of the world. This patronage is not confined to any particular school or race. It comes from the schools and colleges of Raleigh, of the State at large, from universities such as Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Harvard, and from students who are not connected with educational institutions at all. The practical politician studying modern problems comes along with the historian whose researches are among records centuries old.

To meet all these various needs, the Trustees are directing their efforts to the building up of a great reference library. No works of fiction, unless they be by North Carolina authors, or portray North Carolina life, are purchased. The meager appropriation is better expended, in the judgment of the Trustees, in the purchase of works of reference, history, biographies, treatises on problems of modern life, etc., etc.

All works written by or about North Carolinians, or about North

Carolina, are purchased. The North Carolina collection now forms one of the most interesting and valuable features of the Library.

Another peculiarly valuable feature of the Library is the collection of bound newspapers. This now contains 2,535 volumes. There is no other such collection of North Carolina newspapers in existence. Ranging in unbroken files from 1791 to date, they contain the history of the State during the most important periods of her existence.

SUMMARY.

Total number of volumes in Library.....	33,574
Total number of Government books	6,052
Total number of bound newspapers	3,113
Total number of bound magazines	1,790

LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MINNIE W. LEATHERMAN, *Secretary*.

The Library Commission of North Carolina was created by the General Assembly of 1909, and active work was begun September 15th of the same year. The Commission consists of five members, two of whom are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association and one by the Governor; the State Librarian and the Superintendent of Public Instruction complete the membership.

The purpose of the Commission, as expressed in the law, is to "give assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries in the State, to all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, as to the selection of books, cataloging, maintenance, and other details of library management as may be practicable."

The following are the important lines of activity:

1. *Establishment of Public Libraries.* The Commission endeavors to secure the establishment of public libraries in localities able to support them, and gives advice and assistance in arousing public interest. After preliminary correspondence, communities proposing to establish libraries are visited by the secretary, and the practical

details of organization explained. In many instances she classifies the books, starts the accession record and shelf-list, installs a proper charging system, and teaches the librarian how to keep the necessary records. The service is rendered without cost to the library, except that, when the secretary remains more than one day in a place, the local expense is borne by the library aided.

2. *Reorganization of Old Libraries.* The secretary visits libraries already established to confer with the librarian and library board regarding methods of work and plans for further development. When necessary, libraries are reorganized according to modern methods which insure best results and greatest efficiency. While much information and advice may be given by letters and circulars, personal visits are much more effective, as they invariably give new impulse to the local work and enable the secretary to become familiar with library conditions in all parts of the State.

3. *Library Statistics.* Every public library in the State, including free public libraries, subscription libraries, school, college and university libraries, Young Men's Christian Association, legal association, medical association, Supreme Court and State libraries, is required by law to make an annual report to the Commission. From the data thus secured the Commission compiles an annual report of library conditions in North Carolina.

4. *The North Carolina Library Bulletin.* This is a pamphlet of 12 pages, published quarterly. It is sent free to every library in the State, and, upon application, to library trustees and to others interested in library extension. The first issue appeared in December, 1909. Each number contains important library articles, book lists, editorial notes, and general library news. It is intended to serve as a means of communication with each and every library, to bring the libraries into closer relation with one another, and, in general, to increase the interest in libraries throughout the State, and to improve the quality of their service to the public.

5. *Debate and Study Club Libraries.* In response to requests from high schools and debating societies, a number of debate libraries have been prepared and are loaned without charge except for transportation. A circular has been issued giving lists of questions upon which material is available and the rules governing the loan of

libraries. These debate libraries contain books, magazine articles, copies of debates in Congress, laws, pamphlets issued by societies, briefs, and bibliographies.

Study club libraries are similar to debate libraries and are made up of a sufficient number of books and magazine articles to cover the subject studied. They are loaned upon application signed by the officers of a club, the club paying the transportation charges both ways. Club libraries are available on such subjects as "The Development of the South," "The Woman Movement," "Child Welfare," etc.

6. *Traveling Libraries.* For the benefit of communities without library facilities the Library Commission maintains a system of free traveling libraries. A library contains from thirty-five to forty volumes, about fifteen being fiction, fifteen children's books, and the remaining volumes popular and attractive books of biography, travel, science, etc. The books are shipped in a stout case equipped with shelves so that it may be used as a bookcase when it reaches its destination. The rules governing the loan of libraries are as few and simple as possible. The application may be signed by the president and secretary of a local library association, by five taxpayers, or by the officers of a Farmers' Union Local. Borrowers agree to pay the freight both from and to Raleigh, to take good care of the books and to return them promptly, to make good any loss or damage beyond reasonable wear and tear, and to lend the books without charge to all responsible persons in the community.

7. *The Farmers' Library.* This is a package library containing twelve books on agriculture and country life. It is loaned to any rural club, society or other organization agreeing to pay the parcel post both ways.

8. *Distribution of Library Literature.* In addition to the *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, the following publications have been issued and distributed by the Commission:

The Public Library;

Traveling Libraries;

Debating; list of books for libraries, high schools, and debating societies;

Work of the North Carolina Library Commission;

Agricultural and Country Life.

North Carolina Package Libraries: Material for debate;

Selected Bibliography of North Carolina, by Stephen B. Weeks;

The Farmers' Library.

Other library literature, including tracts of the American Library Association, book lists, building plans, etc., is sent out as required.

9. *School Libraries.* The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. A close connection has been established with the schools by giving advice on the care and use of school libraries, assistance in starting the necessary records, and help in the selection and purchase of books. A bulletin on school libraries, prepared by the secretary, has been published and distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to all schools in the State. Other literature on the subject is distributed by the Commission, and talks are given at teachers' meetings to arouse the interest of superintendents and teachers in building up good school libraries. A special effort is made to bring the public schools and the public libraries into close coöperation.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

LOUIS R. WILSON, <i>Chairman</i>	Orange.
C. C. WRIGHT, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Wilkes.
CHARLES LEE SMITH, <i>Treasurer</i>	Wake.
JAMES Y. JOYNER.....	Guilford.
MILES O. SHERRILL.....	Catawba.
MISS MINNIE W. LEATHERMAN, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

W. S. RANKIN, *Secretary and Treasurer*, Raleigh, N. C.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the State Board of Health consists of nine members; of these, five are appointed by the Governor and four are elected by the State Medical Society. Members of the Board serve six years. The appointment and election of members, as authorized

in the original act, is such that not more than four are elected and appointed during any biennial period.

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Coincident with the growth of public confidence in the possibilities of health work in North Carolina, the General Assembly of 1877 created the State Board of Health, and from time to time as experience justified has added to its powers. The first annual appropriation for the Board was \$100, and this was given by the General Assembly of 1879. The General Assembly of 1881 increased the annual appropriation from \$100 to \$200; the General Assembly of 1893 increased the appropriation from \$200 to \$2,000; the General Assembly of 1899 increased the appropriation to \$4,000; ten years later, in 1909, the General Assembly raised the appropriation to \$10,500; in 1911 the General Assembly increased the appropriation to \$22,500; and the General Assembly of 1913 made the appropriation \$40,500.

In 1905 the State Laboratory of Hygiene was established and all public water companies were required to submit samples of their water monthly, or oftener when necessary, for analysis, for which they were required to pay the Laboratory an annual tax of \$64. With the increased number of public water companies in the State this tax now amounts to \$4,000 a year. It must be understood here that this tax is solely for the payment of the expenses of the analyses of the water, and for that reason it is questionable whether it should be included as a part of the revenue of the State Board of Health.

PRESENT INCOME OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

If we shall include the \$4,000 collected in the form of water taxes with the \$40,500 appropriated directly from the State Treasury, we find that the State Board of Health has an annual income of \$44,500.

HOW THIS MONEY IS USED.

Item No. 1—The State Laboratory of Hygiene examines annually 4,000 microscopic specimens, which would cost the people and the physicians of this State, if examined in other laboratories, \$6,000.

This \$6,000 is the first dividend that is paid on the State's investment of \$44,500 in the State's health.

Item No. 2—The State Laboratory of Hygiene examined last year 3,000 samples of drinking water. These analyses made by other State laboratories, or by private laboratories, would have cost our State \$15,000. This is the second dividend paid on the State's investment of \$44,500 in the State's health.

Item No. 3—The State Laboratory of Hygiene treated last year 371 citizens of North Carolina who had been bitten by rabid animals. The efficacy of the treatment of the State Laboratory may be judged from the fact that as a rule one person out of every 250 applying for Pasteur treatment dies from rabies. The State laboratory has now treated 1,200 patients bitten by rabid animals without a single death. It would have cost the 371 citizens of the State \$24,900 to have been given the Pasteur treatment outside of the State. This \$24,000 is then the third dividend paid on the State's investment of \$44,500 in the State's health.

Item No. 4—The General Assembly of 1911 gave the State Board of Health the authority to contract with manufacturers of diphtheria antitoxin, that hold a United States license, for a State supply of antitoxin to be purchased from the lowest bidder by the State Laboratory of Hygiene and distributed through antitoxin stations in the various counties to the people at exactly the cost of the antitoxin to the State. We might say right here that the quality of the antitoxin is guaranteed by the United States Government. Antitoxin is sold in packages, which are graded according to the units of potency per package, in packages of 1,000, 3,000, and 5,000 units. The prices of these packages of antitoxin, before this arrangement was made, were as follows:

1,000 units	\$2.00
3,000 units	5.00
5,000 units	7.50

Under the present arrangement the same antitoxin can be purchased in North Carolina at the following prices:

1,000 units	\$0.50
3,000 units	1.35
5,000 units	1.95

Estimating the amount of saving on this vital necessity from the amount of antitoxin distributed per 100,000 population by States keeping such records, and on the difference in cost of antitoxin, this law is saving the State annually at least \$30,000. This is the fourth dividend paid on the State's investment of \$44,500 in the State's health.

Item No. 5—Before the State Laboratory began to supply typhoid vaccine free to the people, every immunization cost \$1.50, and consequently relatively few people were immunized. With free vaccine there will probably be at least 50,000 to 60,000 vaccinations this year, on which will be saved \$1.50 each, or a total of not less than \$75,000, which is the fifth dividend on the State's investment of \$44,500 in the State's health.

Item No. 6—In 1911 the State Board of Health was instrumental in securing from the General Assembly a law making the quarantine of smallpox optional with the counties, and giving the right to the State Board of Health of advising that no quarantine be established, except under exceptional circumstances. An inquiry sent to the county physicians the year before this law was passed showed that there was annually 7,500 cases of smallpox in North Carolina, with a cost for quarantine of \$66,000 a year. An inquiry sent out to county physicians one year after this law went into effect showed a decline in the number of cases of smallpox from 7,500 to 3,300 and a decline in the public cost of the disease from \$66,000 to \$2,600. It is reasonable to conclude that through the enactment of this law the State Board of Health is saving the State every year something like \$50,000, and at the same time more effectually controlling the disease. This \$50,000 may therefore be considered as the sixth dividend paid on the State's investment of \$44,500 in the State's health.

The dividend paid on the six items above enumerated makes a total of \$200,000 on the investment of \$44,500 per annum.

There are other items saved which space will not permit us to mention. We shall content ourselves with mentioning only one more, to wit, the saving to the municipalities of North Carolina through the law which requires that all towns and cities in this State, before installing waterworks or sewerage, shall submit their

plans and specifications to the State Board of Health for approval. Through this law our municipalities are safeguarded against the work of cheap engineers and contractors, and against investing their money in waterworks and sewerage systems of little value. We know, for example, of one town that constructed a public water supply before this law was in operation, without first submitting their plans and specifications to the State Board of Health, and that found after its waterworks had been installed that they had lost something like fifteen thousand dollars in the venture.

Such is the value of public health work from a purely business standpoint.

THE REAL VALUE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

is humanitarian; its chief end is not to save dollars, but lives. The true ledger of the State Board of Health is kept, not in dollars and cents, but in death rates. The real test and the value of the State Board of Health can be measured best by its effect on the State's death rate—either in the reduction of a high death rate or in the maintenance of an average or low death rate. If this State had had a registration law for the past five years we could see probably a decline in the State's death rate, that is, in the number of deaths per thousand population from year to year that would be the pride of North Carolina.

Fortunately the General Assembly of 1913, recognizing the need of a vital statistics law for the purpose of knowing how the general death rate of North Carolina compared with the death rate of other registration states, how the death rate of North Carolina changed from year to year as the result of public activities, how the death rate of various counties compared with each other, what the principal sources of mortality were, and for the many other usages of registration of births and deaths, passed the vital statistics law. From now on, therefore, the State will be able to show, not only the dollars it has saved through public health as a business, but the number of lives saved as a humanitarian obligation.

The humanitarian purposes of the State Board of Health, or the saving of human life are best subserved through the educational work of the Board. It undertakes the instruction of all the people

through the press, sanitary addresses, and special literature in regard to the important causes of death and the means of avoiding them. During the past year the State Board of Health has issued 40,000 regular monthly bulletins, carrying life-saving information to 200,000 people, or about one white family out of seven. The Board, through the kind assistance and coöperation of the press of the State, through the weekly and daily papers, has reached a large part of the population with sanitary information.

Another important principle in the plan of State health work is the development of efficient county health administrations. The same argument that establishes the county unit of government as distinct from the State Government will apply to the establishment of a county sanitary division of government as distinct from the State sanitary administration. The State Board of Health in the last two years has assisted in securing the adoption of the principle of whole-time county health officer, the first step in the direction of the county health government, by eleven North Carolina counties. The proper development of county systems of public health will serve to bring sanitary instruction and sanitary government closer to the people, and will result in the saving of thousands of lives that would be lost without active and effective county sanitary administration.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

J. HOWELL WAY, M.D.....	Haywood.
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M.D.....	Wake.
J. L. LUDLOW, C.E.....	Forsyth.
W. O. SPENCER, M.D.....	Forsyth.
THOMAS E. ANDERSON, M.D.....	Iredell.
CHAS. O'H. LAUGHINGHOUSE, M.D.....	Pitt.
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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J. R. GORDON, M.D., <i>Chief Bureau Vital Statistics</i>	Raleigh.
W. H. BOOKER, C.E., <i>Chief Bureau Education and Engineering</i>	Raleigh.
MISS MARY ROBINSON, <i>Chief Bureau of Accounting</i>	Raleigh.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS DAISY DENSON, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

State Constitution, Article XI, sec. 7: "Beneficent provision for the poor, unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be intrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement."

Sec. 3916, Revisal of 1905: "This Board shall, besides their own observation, avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments, and thus be able to afford the General Assembly data to guide them in future legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people, as well as to contribute to enlighten public opinion and direct it to interests so vital to the prosperity of the State."

It has the right to inspect and report upon the management of State charitable and penal institutions, including access to all portions of the premises, and the right to examine all books and papers; to visit and inspect county and municipal institutions, jails, camps, and Homes in the same manner and to the same extent as the State institutions. It must visit, inspect, and issue license to private hospitals established for the care of insane, inebriates, and feeble-minded, and can prescribe rules and regulations for licensed hospitals. It has the right to require reports from officials in charge of all public charitable and penal institutions, both State and county.

The inspections of the State institutions are made personally by the members of the Board. Local boards of visitors (volunteer workers) have been organized in the counties by the Board, who

inspect the county institutions and make semi-annual reports. These local boards cannot be too highly praised for the noble work which they have accomplished in many of the counties, bettering the condition of the unfortunates.

Printed circulars indicating the information desired are mailed to all boards of county commissioners annually, and to boards of visitors semi-annually. Questions are sent to all State institutions annually and to licensed private hospitals twice a year. Also, through courtesy, the private orphanages, hospitals and miscellaneous charitable bodies of the State report upon blanks sent out from the office of the Board.

An annual report is made to the Governor, and a biennial report, which the Board "shall print," is made to the General Assembly. These reports contain in detail the proceedings of this Board, the reports of the institutions, and recommendations for changes or improvements. In addition, the Secretary makes a monthly report to the Chairman, and a quarterly report to the Board at their regular meetings.

It is charged with the duty of collecting, collating, and publishing such facts as may conduce to a correct judgment of the needs of the several institutions.

Another important duty is "to avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments." With this end in view, a systematic exchange of reports with other States and countries has been maintained. The library of philanthropic books and pamphlets, numbering over 2,000, has not cost the State a cent.

For the same reason members of the Board and the Secretary have affiliated with the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the American Prison Association, and the Southern Sociological Congress, and from time to time attended the meetings of these notable bodies at their own expense. Also, without expense to the State, the Secretary has attended a session of the School of Philanthropy of New York, the meeting of the International Prison Congress at Washington, and has visited the institutions of a number of other States.

The Governor annually appoints delegates to the National Confer-

ence of Charities and Corrections and to the American Prison Association and other and similar organizations. Reports and proceedings of these and other National bodies are collected for reference.

The Board of Public Charities is an advisory board; it is non-partisan, and its members receive no compensation. It is untrammelled and free to call the attention of those officials who have executive duties to perform in institutions or who are legally over them to any lack of proper care of the inmates. The Board represents primarily the inmate and the general public. It investigates complaints, and if necessary calls upon judges and solicitors to prosecute.

The policy of the Board has been not to criticise unless it can offer something better, some ideal towards which we may strive, which has been tried and found successful elsewhere. These ideals are embodied in the recommendations and suggestions which are made in each annual report, as the law requires. *Constructive philanthropy* must be the foundation-stone for the proper development of our charitable and penal systems.

The influence of the Board is seen in the gradually improved condition of the county homes and jails, new buildings for these classes having been erected in many counties; in the separation of white and black prisoners in the camps; the enforcement of the laws requiring proper apartments in the jails, and the separation of tuberculous prisoners from others, and the increased accommodations for the insane. Also its influence has been exerted in behalf of the several new State institutions which have been established since its organization, viz., the School for the White Deaf at Morganton; the Dangerous Insane Department; the Jackson Training School; the Soldiers' Home; the School for the Feeble-minded; the Epileptic Colony, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The Board has taken an active part in securing the establishment of all except the Sanatorium, and has aided their subsequent growth. The State's record of the development of her charities is one to be proud of, and there is no reason why her penal institutions and care of *all her prisoners* should not be properly systematized so that we may feel an equal pride in the State's policy towards them. She has been one of the first States to recognize the benefit of outdoor work for prisoners and to put it into practice. The Board has steadily and persistently

pressed for a change of attitude toward the prisoner and for a State system of management.

The reports of the institutions, pay-rolls, and the census of the insane are on file in the office of the Board in the Capitol, and are open to the inspection of the members of the Assembly, who are cordially invited to visit the office and make use of the data gathered there for this purpose.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR, <i>Chairman</i>	Forsyth.
CAREY J. HUNTER.....	Wake.
J. A. MCAULAY.....	Montgomery.
A. C. McALISTER.....	Randolph.
CHARLES W. HORNE.....	Johnston.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *State Geologist*.

The act establishing the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey was passed by the Legislature of 1905, and outlines in detail the phases of work to be carried out by this Department as follows:

(1) The examination of the mineral, forest, fishery, and other resources of the State.

(2) The examination of the geological formations of the State with reference to their economic products.

(3) The examination of the road-building materials and the best methods of utilizing same.*

*This is supplemented by an act passed by the Legislature of 1909, which made a small appropriation of \$5,000 annually to be used by the Highway Division of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, as follows: "The object and purpose of this appropriation shall be to enable the North Carolina Geological Board to advise with the township and county authorities in the building and improvement of the public roads by sending to the township or county a competent road engineer who will assist them in locating their improved roads, advising them as to the best road to build and how to build it, and also give advice relating to the best kind of bridge to be built in connection with the improvement of any road. The Geological Board, through the State Geologist, may make inquiries in regard to systems of road building and management throughout the United States, and make investigations and experiments in regard to the best methods of road making and the best kinds of road material, and shall disseminate such knowledge by lectures to be given in the different counties, and by preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports on the subject of road improvement, and shall also gather and tabulate information and statistics on road building in North Carolina and disseminating the same throughout the State."

(4) The examination and classification of the soils and forests and other physical features of the State, with special reference to their bearing upon the occupation of the people.

(5) The examination of the streams and water-powers of the State, with special reference to their development in manufacturing enterprises and the preservation of the sources of these streams through the protection of the forests.

(6) The examination of the water supplies of the State, with special reference to sinking deep artesian wells.

(7) The preparation of reports regarding these investigations.

As will be seen from the above outline, the work of this Department is varied and extensive, and in many respects touches the diverse interests of every section of North Carolina, with their varied climatic and topographical conditions.

To carry on all the lines of work outlined as being the objects of the Geological Survey at one time would be an impossibility with the small annual appropriation at present allotted for this work; but the State Geologist, with the advice and consent of the Geological Board, undertakes and carries out such of these investigations as seem to be most urgent and as can be accomplished with the said appropriation, supplemented by the heartiest coöperation on the part of the various Federal bureaus, such as the United States Office of Public Roads, the United States Geological Survey, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fisheries Commission, the National Association of Audubon Societies, and various State associations such as the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, the North Carolina Drainage Association, the North Carolina Forestry Association and the North Carolina Fisheries Society.

The Survey not only examines into the present conditions of these various natural resources and conditions affecting the State's advancement, but, where there seems to be a crying need for the conservation and perpetuation of certain of our resources, such as our forests and the commercial fisheries, it seeks to acquire all possible

information and give such publicity so as to acquaint the citizens of the State with the great necessity for conserving and perpetuating the wealth with which Nature has so abundantly endowed us. No attempt is made on the part of the Survey to cloak any adverse conditions, but an effort is made to reveal the true state of affairs with the idea that by making a correct diagnosis a cure can the sooner be reached. It is believed by those familiar with the work of this Department that many of the great economic problems of the present and future are involved in its work. Every effort has been made to educate and arouse the people of the State to the importance of proper methods of conservation of not only our so-called natural resources, but of our time, labor and money in the construction of better roads. Such educational work is carried on by means of addresses, bulletins, correspondence, newspaper articles, conventions, demonstration work, etc.

Below is given in some detail the work of the Survey under different headings.

ROAD WORK.

The rapid growth of the good roads sentiment in North Carolina has increased each year the work of the Highway Division of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, until it has now reached the point that it is unable to supply the demand created by the educational campaign carried on for a number of years. Counties or townships which have voted bonds for the building of roads or those having sufficient tax money to warrant it are urged to employ a competent road engineer to take entire charge of their road work. The Legislature of 1913 passed three acts giving additional work to the Geological Survey in the supervision of the construction of the Hickory Nut Gap link of the Charlotte-Asheville Highway, and the link of the Central Highway across Madison County. The third related to the employment of State convicts by counties, the law providing that the counties applying for such convicts should have their road locations approved by the Geological Survey. The Survey has had general supervision of the construction of the Hickory Nut Gap road and that portion of the Central

Highway in Madison County, both of which are now being built by State convicts.

To carry on this special work in addition to the general road work which has been begun has taxed the resources of the Highway Division to the utmost, and has made it impossible to give as much engineering assistance to other counties as has been done in the past.

In addition to the above, the General Assembly of 1913, feeling the strength of the sentiment for better roads, enacted a long list of local road bills. Among these there are twenty-seven general county bills providing for bond issues in various sums, aggregating a total of \$6,315,000. One hundred and five townships or road districts have been authorized to vote upon \$2,762,500. Of the above, \$4,000,000 have already been voted or decided upon by the County Commissioners as provided for in the special acts. Bills have been passed allowing forty-nine townships in seven counties to issue bonds up to a certain proportion of their township property assessment, varying from ten to fifty per cent. In these acts there is a possibility of another million dollars being added to the road fund of the counties and townships.

A general act applying to all the counties of the State, except four, provides that any township can issue bonds not exceeding \$50,000 with interest coupons at not exceeding five per cent, elections to be called by the various boards of county commissioners upon petition of one-fourth the qualified voters of any township. This bill, of course, opens up another source of revenue with large possibilities for road work. In many cases this act may work to the detriment of the construction of good roads in many of the counties of the State. There is no question whatever but that the county should be the unit in road construction, and that the townships should not issue township bonds for road work until the county has refused to take up the work and issue county bonds. In that case it is right and proper that the individual township should not be kept back in its advancement on account of the county, but should have the right to issue township bonds. If this act should go into general effect it would mean that the richer townships would build roads at the expense of the poorer townships; and we would have throughout

the State disconnected sections of good roads and very few continuous lines of good roads connecting county with county.

So far as has been ascertained about fifty-five counties have been included in the special acts, and all the counties of the State except one (Anson) can take advantage of the general act for bond issues for road construction. In other words practically the entire State is in a position now to provide funds for the building of roads through bond issues.

The Legislature of 1913, however, failed to provide any means whatever for State aid to be used in the wise expenditure of these various funds, which in every case are to be spent by local authorities without the advice and assistance of experienced road-builders, such as the State would be able to employ and furnish upon request.

In view of the above the Geological Survey is advocating a sufficient appropriation on the part of the State to warrant the furnishing of engineering assistance to all counties and townships applying for same in connection with the proper expenditure of their road funds in the location, construction, and maintenance of their roads. It is believed that a State Highway Commission should be established with sufficient powers to provide:

- (1) Competent engineers for locating roads, giving advice as to their construction, and assisting in the organization of a system of maintenance.

- (2) Testing materials in various sections and determining their value for road surfacing purposes, and advising the county authorities as to the most suitable and most economical materials for their own particular section.

- (3) Assisting counties and townships in drawing up specifications for contracting certain parts of their road work; as grading, drainage, and in some cases, surfacing.

- (4) Inspection of completed work, to see if specifications have been carried out.

- (5) Giving advice and assistance to counties in connection with bridge work; helping them to draw up specifications, etc.

- (6) For the standardization of road construction throughout the State.

- (7) Advise with local officials and assist them in the proper or-

ganization of county or township road forces and the most economic expenditure of county or township road funds.

In order to arrive at some definite conclusions as to the status of the road work in the State, data are collected each year in coöperation with the United States Office of Public Roads which are incorporated in published reports. These data show that we now have in North Carolina approximately 48,991 miles of public road, of which there are 1,278 miles of macadam, 3,080 miles of sand-clay, 1,010 miles of gravel, and 106 miles of specially surfaced road, making a total of 5,474 miles of improved surfaced road in the State. Of this improved surfaced road 1,015 miles were built during 1913, and 825 miles of dirt road was graded. During 1913 and 1914 there has been raised by special tax in the counties and townships for road purposes approximately \$3,000,000. About one-sixth of this has gone toward the interest and sinking funds for bond issues. During this same period there has been voted \$4,865,000 in bonds for counties and townships. This makes approximately \$7,000,000 for use in road construction and maintenance from this source alone. There have been used on an average about 1,800 short term convicts in the counties and townships and about 150 State convicts.

In addition to the above, interest in good roads has reached such a keen stage that there have been many subscriptions from private individuals toward the building of good roads, amounting in the two years to about \$100,000. A labor tax equivalent to \$800,000 is used in road work with little benefit to the roads.

It will thus be seen from the above that we spent in money and labor approximately \$7,900,000 on our roads last year. Each year, however, sees a decided change in the character of the expenditure of this amount. Due to the work of the Highway Division of the Survey, more and more counties and townships have been induced to employ competent highway engineers to take charge of their road work, which means a wise and economic expenditure of their road funds. The amount of engineering assistance that the Survey has been able to give to the counties and townships has resulted in the proper location and construction of many miles of road which otherwise would either have not been attempted or would have been poorly located and built.

With the establishment of a State Highway Commission or an increased appropriation to the Highway Division of the Survey, the greater portion of the road funds of the State which are now being wasted would be spent advantageously in road construction.

It is being realized more and more in the State that public roads are of more than local interest and that long stretches of good roads are matters of State importance. This idea is bearing fruition in the intercounty, intrastate, and interstate highways which are being constructed through various sections of our State. Among these are the National Highway, the Capital-to-Capital Highway, The Quebec-Miami Highway, the Southern National Highway (following the route of our Central Highway), the Asheville-Murphy-Atlanta Highway, the Asheville-Greenville Highway, the Asheville-Charlotte and Charlotte-Wilmington Highway, the Central Highway, the Triangular Highway, the Boone Way, the Asheville-Knoxville Highway, the Wilmington-Goldsboro Highway, the Crest of the Blue Ridge Highway, etc.

The building of these highways, extending from county to county and from State to State, marks an era of liberality on the part of the various counties and sections of the State which has heretofore not been felt in any public work. By making it possible for one section of the State to have a good road to another section will undoubtedly bring about a closer bond of citizenship than has ever existed in our State.

During the past two years the Survey has issued the following publications relating to roads:

ECONOMIC PAPERS:

32. Public Roads are Public Necessities, by Joseph Hyde Pratt.
35. Good Roads Days, November 5 and 6, 1913. Compiled by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, and Miss H. M. Berry, Secretary.
36. Proceedings of the North Carolina Good Roads Association held at Morehead City, N. C., July 31 and August 1, 1913. Statistical Report of Highway Work in North Carolina During 1912, Compiled by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, and Miss H. M. Berry, Secretary.

GOOD ROADS CIRCULARS:

90. County Road Law.
91. Necessity for State Aid in Road Work.
92. Bond Issues for Good Roads.

93. Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Good Roads Association.
94. Annual Convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association to be Held at Morehead City, July 31 and August 1, 1913.
95. Status and Duties of the Road Engineer. State Convicts on the Public Roads.
96. Fifth Annual Convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, Asheville, N. C., October 22 and 23, 1913.
- Legislation That is Being Considered by the General Assembly of 1913 in Regard to State Aid to Counties in Public Road Work.
97. Economics of Convict Labor in Road Construction.
98. Organization of Road Forces.
99. Use of the Abney Hand Level.
100. Convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, Durham, N. C., July 9 and 10, 1914.
101. Decisions of the Supreme Court Regarding Road Bonds.
102. Annual Convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association to be Held at Durham, N. C., July 9 and 10, 1914.
103. State Highway Commission.

BULLETIN XXII:

Civic Days: Good Roads, Arbor Day. Compiled in coöperation with the State Department of Education.

FORESTRY.

The importance of a definite forest policy for North Carolina can be seen in the fact that fully two-thirds of the land area of the State is in woods while only one-third is cleared land. When it is remembered that hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent annually by the State to help the farmers in the management of their cultivated land, and that practically nothing is spent for the improvement of the woodland, which is twice the area, the need for a more liberal forest policy on the part of the State is very apparent.

A forest policy for North Carolina as advocated by the State Geologist should include:

- (a) First and foremost a State forest fire protective system.
- (b) State owned and operated demonstration forests and experiment stations.
- (c) The encouragement of forest planting by the maintenance of one or more forest nurseries.
- (d) A forestry department supported by an adequate appropriation.

These should not supersede but should supplement the present activities of the Forestry Division of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey in collecting information on the forests of the State and their needs, and disseminating forestry information through publications, the press, public meetings and correspondence.

The activities of the Forestry Division of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey have so far been only investigative and educative. Investigations of our forest resources, their use and abuse have been taken up and the results published, with the view not only of disseminating this information, but chiefly with the object of suggesting methods of logging, etc., which will increase the annual revenue received from woodlands, and at the same time make this yield perpetual.

The systematic study of the forest conditions of North Carolina, started by the Geological and Economic Survey in coöperation with the United States Forest Service in 1909, has been continued along the same lines. In addition to the reports on all the mountain and western Piedmont counties, the following county reports are now available: Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Orange, Durham, Granville, Vance, Warren, Franklin, Wake, Chatham, and Lee. Only six more counties remain to be done in order to complete the entire mountain and Piedmont regions of the State.

The information contained in these leaflets on the various counties relates among other things to (1) the percentage of forest lands in each county, together with its comparative value for agriculture, for the protection of timber, and as a protection for streams; (2) the percentage and location of the principal forest types, together with their approximate stand of timber per acre of different species; (3) the most practicable methods of managing the different forest types to produce as nearly as possible the special kinds and amount of timber required by the industries; (4) the various methods of lumbering to determine the changes, if any, which may be recommended to improve the condition of the forests and to prevent unnecessary waste; (5) the annual amount of timber cut in the county and the uses to which it is being put, together with its approximate value on the stump and

in the manufactured state; (6) the wood-using industries and their demands upon the forests; (7) the local and general markets for wood products; (8) other industries, such as farming, stock raising, and mining, in their relation to forests, in order that the relative importance of each may be determined; (9) the damage, costs, frequency and effects of forest fires, with the object of working out some practical system of fire protection; (10) the practicability of planting in forest trees abandoned fields or other waste lands, with the object of preventing erosion and producing timber.

A bulletin on the Loblolly or North Carolina Pine, by W. W. Ashe, Forest Inspector in the U. S. Forest Service, which has been in preparation under the direction of the Survey for some time, is just now being issued to the public. This bulletin is the most complete treatise yet published on loblolly pine, and deals with its occurrence and distribution, its habits, form and growth, its yield at different ages and on varying soils, and its proper forest management. More than seventy heretofore unpublished tables are included in it.

The loblolly pine is the most largely used tree in the State, more than half our cut of lumber being produced from this species. Its value to both the lumbermen and the landowners of Eastern North Carolina is enormous, because of its rapid growth, its world-wide market value and the ease with which it is grown on all classes of soils.

The distribution of this bulletin should wield a wide influence in the movement to bring about better and more far-sighted methods of management for our woodlands.

The Survey still continues the annual collection of information relating to forest fires in this State. The plan adopted is to send out at the end of each year a list of questions on this subject to at least two prominent and well informed men in every township of the State. The information thus secured is therefore based on first-hand information from local men, and therefore as nearly correct as possible. The report for 1913 shows that for the past five years there has been an average of 633 fires reported each year. These fires have annually burnt over an average of 417,000 acres, and caused an average destruction of about \$650,000 a year.

In order, if possible, to arrive at some remedy for this serious condition the causes of these fires have been inquired into. As a result of this study, extending over five years, it has been estimated that the individual carelessness such as of farmers burning brush, grass, rubbish, etc., of hunters; the careless handling of cigarettes, etc., was responsible for 45 per cent of the fires; that sparks from locomotives, sawmills, and other engines caused 30 per cent. Of the remainder 7 per cent were set with malicious intent, nearly 8 per cent were from unknown causes, and less than one per cent were caused by lightning. More than three per cent were set in the free range counties to improve the grazing.

The conclusion arrived at was "that in order to successfully control forest fires both organization and coöperation are essential. Organization must originate with and be maintained by the State, and the State must act first. As soon as an organization is started, full coöperation can be secured from the Federal Government under the Weeks law. In States containing national forests, such as North Carolina, assistance can also be secured from the Forest Administration. Experience has shown that the coöperation of timberland owners and lumbermen, and then of the railroads and other corporations, will quickly follow the State's initiative. The State, however, *must* take the lead."

During the past two years the Survey has issued the following publications relating to forestry:

ECONOMIC PAPERS:

33. Forest Fires in North Carolina During 1912 and National and Association Coöperative Fire Control, by J. S. Holmes, Forester.
37. Forest Fires in North Carolina During 1913, and a Summary of State Forest Fire Prevention in the United States, by J. S. Holmes, Forester.

PRESS BULLETINS RELATING TO FORESTRY:

99. The Third Annual Convention of the North Carolina Forestry Association, Raleigh, N. C., January 15, 1913.
100. Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Forestry Association.
102. Automobiles and Forestry.
104. Protecting the City Water Supply.
105. A Warning to Hunters.
107. National Conservation Exposition.
108. State Assistance to Owners of Woodlands.
109. Can Railroad Fires be Prevented?

112. Fire Prevention and the Public Schools.
115. Timber Resources of Warren County.
116. Timber Resources of Orange County.
117. Timber Resources of Durham County.
118. Timber Resources of Rando'ph County.
119. Fourth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Forestry Association with the Appalachian Park Association, to be held in Asheville, North Carolina, April 8 and 9, 1914.
120. Timber Resources of Guilford County.
123. Timber Resources of Vance County.
124. Timber Resources of Rockingham County.
125. Timber Resources of Person County.
126. Timber Resources of Granville County.
129. The North Carolina Forestry Association, Asheville Meeting.
130. A Forest Policy for North Carolina.
131. Children's Forestry Exhibits at County Fairs.
133. Preventing Erosion in Piedmont Drainage Districts.
135. Can Mt. Mitchell's Spruce Forests be Saved?

BULLETIN XXV:

Civic Days: Good Roads, Arbor Day. Compiled in Coöperation with the State Department of Education.

DRAINAGE.

The question of the reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands in North Carolina is one which has occupied the attention of the Survey for several years, and the principal obstacles which have stood in the way of this work are:

- (1) Lack of machinery capable of digging suitable ditches and canals to take care of the water.
- (2) No adequate laws for carrying out the drainage propositions.
- (3) Excessive cost for clearing swamp areas.

With the passage of the North Carolina Drainage Law in 1909 (chapter 442, Public Laws of 1909) and its amendments by the Legislature of 1911, these conditions were removed, and now it has been proven beyond a doubt that *thorough* drainage is one of the most profitable investments which North Carolina can make. In connection with this drainage work, the Survey approves the appointment of the engineer for preliminary examination of the district, and also for the permanent work after the district has been organized; and also approves the accounts of the districts.

When it is realized that there are approximately 4,505 square

miles or 2,883,000 acres of swamp land in Eastern North Carolina, together with hundreds of thousands of acres of wet and overflowed land in other sections of the State, the enormity of the importance of the drainage proposition may be readily seen. These lands have been of no commercial value and have been a menace to the health of the communities, and their reclamation will prove an inestimable benefit.

The cost of draining the swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina varies from \$4 to \$6 per acre, while the draining of the overflowed areas of the Piedmont section varies from \$15 to \$20 or more per acre. In every instance, however, where the drainage district has been organized and the drainage work completed most gratifying and satisfactory results have been obtained, which have converted nearly all the people in the district to drainage enthusiasts.

There are now 80 districts organized or in the process of organization. Many of these are completed and crops are now growing where a few years ago there was nothing but swamps and mosquitoes. Of these, there are 46 districts in the swamp areas and 34 districts in the overflowed areas, which will reclaim an aggregate of 942,121 acres. Of these districts 24 are already completed, representing an acreage of 276,047 already reclaimed.

This reclaimed land, which was formerly bringing in no revenue to its owner, is now producing 10 to 100 bushels of corn to an acre, one to two bales of cotton, and other crops in proportion. The soil on this reclaimed land is the richest in the State. The State and county were formerly deriving but little revenue from the tax on this land as it was listed from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. After it is drained and cleared it is worth from \$50 to \$150 per acre.

During the past two years the Survey has issued the following publications relating to drainage:

ECONOMIC PAPERS:

31. Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Drainage Convention held at Raleigh, N. C. Compiled by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist.
32. Forms Covering the Organization of Drainage Districts under the North Carolina Drainage Law, Chapter 442, Public Laws of 1909, and Amendments and Forms for Minutes of Boards of Drainage Commissioners Covering the Organization of the Board up to and Including the Issuing of the Drainage Bonds. Compiled by Geo. R. Boyd, Drainage Engineer.

PRESS BULLETINS:

- 103. Eastern North Carolina and Its Drainage.
- 106. North Carolina Drainage Law.
- 111. Big Cold Water Creek Drainage District.
- 113. Sixth Annual Convention of the North Carolina Drainage Association, to be held in Charlotte, N. C., November 18 and 19, 1913.
- 114. Decisions of the Supreme Court Relating to Drainage Districts.
- 127. Decisions of the Supreme Court Regarding Drainage Districts.
- 128. Decisions of the Supreme Court Relating to Drainage Work.
- 133. Preventing Erosion in Piedmont Drainage Districts.
- 134. Reclamation of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands of North Carolina.
- 136. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Drainage Convention held under Auspices of the North Carolina Drainage Association, Charlotte, N. C., November 18 and 19, 1913.

FISHERIES.

One natural resource of great importance, particularly to Eastern North Carolina, is our commercial fisheries. The Survey has undertaken to investigate, and, if possible, to find a remedy for the adverse conditions which appear to be operating to the destruction of our commercial fishes. During the past several years reports have been constantly coming in showing that the fish have been growing scarcer each year, and that some sort of State protection is necessary if many of our edible fish are to be saved from total extinction. The Survey has made every effort to bring such conditions to the attention of the people of the State and to make them realize that this great natural resource belongs to the State as a whole, and not to any one section, and that by proper protection the industry can be made to yield larger returns to the State. The Geological Survey, in coöperation with other departments, has held a number of fish conventions, published literature, and made investigations with an eye to solving this most important problem.

All the fisheries investigations of the Survey lead it to one conclusion, that the only remedy for preventing the depletion of our various fishery resources is the establishment of a State Fisheries Commission, to have general supervision of all the commercial fisheries of the State. This idea is also held by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and they strongly recommend that such a commission be established by this State.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The geological work carried on by the Survey during the past two years has related particularly to the occurrence of iron ores, certain gold ores, and deposits of lime. An act passed by the General Assembly of 1913 added to the duties of the State Geologist in that at the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture he should examine lime deposits which are being considered by the Department of Agriculture as sources of lime to be furnished to the farmers of the State as directed in chapter 87, Public Laws of 1913.

Statistics relating to the production of the various minerals and ores of the State were collected in coöperation with the U. S. Geological Survey and published each year by the State Survey. Many mineral specimens are constantly being received at the office, tested and reported on. The majority of these specimens are of no value whatever, but occasionally one is sent in which is of value either commercially or as a matter of scientific interest.

The following publications have been printed and distributed during the past two years:

ECONOMIC PAPERS:

34. Mining Industry in North Carolina During 1911-'12, by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist.

VOLUME:

3. The Coastal Plain Deposits of North Carolina, by William Bullock Clark, Benjamin L. Miller, L. W. Stephenson, B. L. Johnson, and Horatio N. Parker.

PRESS BULLETINS:

110. Mineral Production in North Carolina During 1912.
132. Mineral Production in North Carolina During 1913.

MAPPING.

Owing to a ruling of the United States Geological Survey that the Federal Survey would no longer coöperate in the making of traverse maps, but would coöperate in the preparation of topographic maps, it has not been possible for the Survey to arrange any plans by which further areas could be mapped.

It would be of great service, not only in connection with soil work, agricultural work, road work, mining, and other industries,

to have topographic maps of all the counties of the State, but it would be of inestimable value to private individuals and corporations to be able to secure such maps to assist them in their undertakings. A special appropriation by the Legislature would therefore be most timely for continuing this work.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A general study and investigation is being conducted by the Geological Survey in regard to the natural history of North Carolina, and already one volume has been published on "Fishes of North Carolina." There is now in press an elaborate volume on the "Birds of North Carolina," and we have in preparation an investigation on the mushrooms of the State. Other lines of investigation which will be taken up as opportunity presents will be a study of the ferns of North Carolina, the medicinal plants, insects and mammals of the State.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

Geological Board.

GOVERNOR LOCKE CRAIG, <i>ex officio</i> Chairman.	Buncombe.
F. R. HEWITT.....	Buncombe.
HUGH MACRAE	New Hanover.
HENRY E. FRIES.....	Forsyth.
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON.....	Wake.

Survey Staff.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *State Geologist.*

J. S. HOLMES, *Forester.*

Highway Engineers: W. S. FALLIS, T. F. HICKERSON, D. TUCKER BROWN, R. P. COBLE, N. C. HUGHES, JR., R. T. BROWN, IRA MULLIS, R. E. SNOWDEN, J. C. M. VALENTINE, J. B. CLINGMAN, C. M. MILLER, COLLIER COBB, JR., B. L. FIELD, H. HOCUTT, SAM D. SCOTT.

MISS H. M. BERRY, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

*By B. C. BECKWITH, Former Member of the Board, Raleigh.**

The State Board of Internal Improvements was created and made a body corporate by chapter 982, Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, 1819. In 1836 the board was made to consist of the Governor of the State, president *ex officio*, and two commissioners, to be biennially appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Council of State.

Chapter 101 of the Revisal of 1905 provides that the two commissioners be now appointed biennially by the Governor with "the advice of the Senate." The private secretary of the Governor is secretary *ex officio* of the board, which meets in the Governor's office, or at any other place in the State, as it may see fit.

The Board has charge of all the State's interest in all railroads, canals, and other works of internal improvement; and the Legislature of 1905 added, "also all public institutions in which the State has an interest, excepting the higher educational institutions that are not also charitable."

The board shall biennially report to the General Assembly the condition of all public or State institutions and buildings in their charge, railroads, roads, and other works of internal improvements in which the State has an interest; shall suggest such improvements, enlargements, or extensions of such works as they shall deem proper, and such new works of similar nature as shall seem to them to be demanded by the growth of trade or the general prosperity of the State; the amount, condition, and character of the State's interest in railroads, roads, and other works of internal improvements in which the State has stock or whose bonds she holds as security; the condition of such roads or other corporate bodies and State institutions in detail, financial condition, receipts and disbursements, etc.

The board may require of the president or chief officer of any railroad or other works of public improvement or any public institution in which the State has an interest, a written report, under

*This article is brought forward from the Manual of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to get a revised statement of the duties, powers and work of the Board up-to-date.

oath, of the affairs of his company or institution for the year, and a failure on part of such chief officer of any public institution or company in which the State has an interest to make a true report is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Provision is also made for the appointment of a special auditor to audit the accounts and books of all institutions, corporate bodies and State departments whenever the Governor and the board may deem it necessary.

When the board, as it is authorized to do, is making an investigation of the affairs of any public institution or company in which the State has an interest or the official conduct of any official thereof, if any person shall refuse to obey any summons of, or shall refuse to answer any question when requested so to do, by a member of the board, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined and imprisoned. And upon report of the board, the Governor may suspend or remove from office any of said officials, if in the opinion of the board and the Governor the interest of the State demands it.

The Legislature of 1909 amended chapter 101 of the Revisal so that whenever the General Assembly shall direct or authorize directly or indirectly the erection or alteration of any building or buildings at any State institution, charitable, educational, or penal, the Board of Internal Improvements shall let the same out by contract, and take from the contractor a bond with sufficient security payable to the State, in such sum as the board may deem sufficient, with the condition that he will faithfully perform his contract according to plans or specifications agreed upon. And chapter 101 of the Revisal was also amended by the Legislature of 1911, providing that no corporation, company or institution in which the State has an interest shall lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber its property except by and with the consent of the Board of Internal Improvements and the Council of State.

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD.

LAURENCE W. YOUNG, *the Adjutant General, Raleigh.*

The strength of the North Carolina National Guard is as follows:

Commissioned officers, land forces.....	225
Enlisted men, land forces.....	2,779
Commissioned officers, naval militia.....	37
Enlisted men, naval militia.....	199
Total strength	3,240

The National Guard of North Carolina is divided into organizations as follows: The general staff; three regiments of infantry of twelve companies, one band and one detachment of sanitary troops each; the three regiments constitute the First Brigade; the Coast Artillery Corps, composed of six companies and one detachment of sanitary troops of one officer and eight enlisted men; two troops of cavalry; one field hospital and one ambulance company; all of which are completely equipped with modern equipment for the field.

The annual appropriation by the State for maintenance of the organized militia is \$50,000. This amount is expended principally for paying armory rent for organizations and for paying the enlisted men for drill at home stations, each receiving 25 cents for drill of one and one-half hours duration, not exceeding two drills per month, provided that they are present and actually perform this duty. The brigade and regimental commanders each receive \$200 per annum, and the commander of the Coast Artillery Corps and the commanding officer of each organization of infantry, cavalry, coast artillery, field hospital, ambulance company and division of naval reserves, receive \$100 per annum with which to defray the legitimate expenses of their respective offices.

Each organization receives an annual appropriation of \$250 for armory rent and current expenses, and are required to render an itemized report of expenditures to the Paymaster General annually.

The cost of pay, transportation and subsistence incident to camps of instruction, rifle practice and schools of instruction, is met from funds allotted to the State under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. All arms, clothing, ammunition and camp equipage of all

kinds are furnished by the Federal Government under the act of Congress passed May 27, 1908.

The participation in funds allotted by Congress is conditioned upon the compliance with the regulations prescribed for the organized militia by the Secretary of War.

Every member of the organized militia of North Carolina is, in accordance with section 4897, Revisal of 1905, as amended, and by United States Statutes, act of January 21, 1903, required to serve the term of his enlistment or commission in upholding the authority of the State or to render such service as may be required by the President in the event of a national emergency when it is deemed necessary to call forth the militia for such service.

It is the fixed policy of the government to maintain a well organized, well disciplined and efficient militia, and every effort is being made to train the militia in times of peace so that it will be a dependable force when called upon to take up arms either to uphold the laws of the State or to take its place in the first line of defenses in the event of war.

The North Carolina Militia has made rapid strides during this year. It is now stronger in numbers, more efficient in drill and discipline and better equipped than ever before in its history. During the year it has been supplied with full wagon equipment, tentage and new service uniforms, including overcoats and shoes. Besides this a large amount of various other supplies has been furnished.

The last session of Congress enacted a naval militia law which placed the naval forces in the same status as the land forces, providing for pay, transportation and subsistence while on shore or sea duty when authorized by the Secretary of the Navy. The entire brigade cruised for fifteen days aboard the *U. S. S. Alabama*. Embarking at Norfolk, they cruised north to New York, thence to the Bermuda Islands. Returning the militia engaged in target practice with the ship's guns; and in the practice our troops made the highest score made by the naval militia of any State this year. In addition to this cruise, two officers of the North Carolina Reserves were detailed and made the cruise to the Mediterranean with the Atlantic fleet, and four officers participated in target practice off Hampton Roads. All equipment is furnished by the Federal au-

thorities, and two vessels—the *Elfrida* and the *Footle*—are assigned to this State for practice cruises and instructional purposes.

The First and Third Regiments with attached sanitary troops encamped for ten days at Camp Glenn for instruction in field exercises and target practice. The Second Regiment and Troops A and B, cavalry, participated in a camp of instruction with troops of the regular army at Augusta, Ga. The Coast Artillery Corps participated in coast defense exercises at Fort Caswell for a period of twelve days. The Field Hospital and Ambulance Company engaged in a practice march with full field equipment at Asheville.

All officers are required to take up the prescribed correspondence course for their respective arms of the service. The courses are conducted by the inspector-instructors detailed from the regular army for that purpose. This instruction is invaluable to the officers. When officers graduate in the several subjects composing the course they are awarded certificates of proficiency and are considered fully equipped to command troops in the field. A great many officers in the infantry and coast artillery organizations have received these certificates this year.

In addition to the annual encampment the officers of infantry attend an officers school of instruction in the month of May, which is held at Raleigh. The school for officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is held at Fort Caswell. The cavalry officers attend the school at Fort Oglethorpe and the medical officers attend the school at Fort McPherson. All the expenses incident to these schools are borne by the Federal Government. Officers of the regular army are detailed to supervise these camps and to act as instructors. Officers attending these schools are organized into classes according to their knowledge of military art, and are required to work from sunup until sundown on the subjects assigned to their class, and to attend lectures which are usually given at night. The course of instruction includes all essentials from the "school of the soldier" to combat principles and care of the troops in the field.

The Adjutant General is chief of staff and is in control of the military department of the State, and is subordinate only to the Governor in matters pertaining to the organized militia of the State. Through the office of the Adjutant General is handled all reports

and records of the military establishment as well as the procurement of all supplies and equipment and the issue and care of the same. In his office is kept a roster of all commissioned officers and enlisted men, together with a complete record of the efficiency and standing of each man. All military text-books, blank forms and orders are issued from the Adjutant General's office. An annual report to the Governor covering a detailed statement of the work and the expenditure for the year is required by law from the Adjutant General. He is also the custodian of the war records, and all inquiries concerning the records of soldiers in any of the wars in which the troops of our State were engaged are answered through his office. This office handles an immense volume of work and each year the work increases. Larger appropriations are made each year by the Federal Government, and in turn more work is required of the militia. Each added requirement calls for increased effort on the part of the Adjutant General since he must act in the initiative in such matters.

Three sergeants of the regular army are now on duty in the State as instructors for the enlisted personnel of the militia. These sergeants are detailed from time to time with the several companies, usually giving about two weeks to a company. Their duties are to instruct the enlisted men in the drill regulations and care and use of the arms and equipment. Also to conduct schools for non-commissioned officers in the armory. The services of the sergeants have proven to be of great value.

During the winter months every enlisted man is required to qualify as marksman or better in gallery practice before he is allowed to engage in rifle practice on the range. It is planned to install a three-target range at all company stations by the first of April, 1915.

The duties of the officers and enlisted men of the militia call for work and sacrifices. He must spend fifty-two nights or seventy-eight hours each year at drill, and give ten days to instruction in the field to meet the Federal requirements. The gaudy uniform and dress parade of by-gone days are things of the past. The time required must be devoted to work and study, and it is his aim to be

qualified to render good and efficient service to the State or nation, if either or both should need him.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

J. G. MARTIN.....	1861-
ABIAL W. FISHER.....	1868-1871.
JOHN G. GORMAN.....	1871-1876.
JOHNSTONE JONES	1877-1888.
JAMES D. GLENN.....	1889-1892.
FRANCIS H. CAMERON.....	1893-1896.
A. D. COWLES.....	1897-1898.
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER.....	1899-1904.
THOMAS R. ROBERTSON.....	1905-1909.
JOSEPH F. ARMFIELD.....	1910-1911.
ROY L. LEINSTER.....	1911-1912.
GORDON SMITH	1912-1913.
LAURENCE W. YOUNG.....	1913-

THE STATE PRISON.

J. S. MAXX, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Penitentiary." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to Erect a Penitentiary, Document No. 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The Prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the Prison are administered by a board of five directors, appointed by the Governor.

The Dangerous Insane Department is maintained within the \$6,500 per year appropriated by the Legislature out of the State

Prison earnings. The Legislature of 1909 appropriated \$5,000 for improvements, and new wards, new kitchen, bathrooms and a hall on two floors have been added, and they are now more comfortable than ever before, and all are kept in that department and not kept in the prison cells, as heretofore.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings.....	1
Cost (estimated by prison authorities).....	\$1,225,000
Number of acres of land.....	7,300
Number of employees	150
Number of inmates.....	875
Liabilities	None

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. T. HICKS.....	Wake.
PAUL F. FAISON.....	Wake.
A. LEAZAR	Iredell.
JOHN R. SMITH.....	Wayne.
J. M. MEWBOURNE.....	Lenoir.
W. H. DAY.....	Wake.
J. S. MANN.....	Hyde.
J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE.....	Pitt.
J. S. MANN.....	Hyde.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. B. VARNER, <i>Chairman</i>	Lexington.
THOMAS GILLIAM	Windsor.
R. H. BUCKINGHAM.....	Fayetteville.
N. E. EDGERTON.....	Selma.
R. M. CRATHAM.....	Elkin.

PART V.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
2. NORTH CAROLINA A. & M. COLLEGE.
3. STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.
4. CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.
5. APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.
6. EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL.
7. STATE SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) BLIND AND FOR THE (COLORED) BLIND AND DEAF.
8. STATE SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF.
9. STONEWALL JACKSON TRAINING SCHOOL.
10. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE NEGRO RACE.
11. STATE A. & M. COLLEGE FOR THE NEGRO RACE.
12. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD K. GRAHAM, *President, Chapel Hill.*

The University of North Carolina is located at Chapel Hill. Its charter was granted in 1789; the corner-stone of the first building was laid in 1793, and it was opened for students in 1795. The campus of 68 acres and about 550 acres of forest contiguous to it were given by the citizens of Orange County. Its first buildings were also given by friends of the University, the Legislature granting a loan of \$10,000 in 1793, which was afterwards converted into a gift, and making the first direct appropriation for a building in 1905, when \$50,000 was given for a chemical laboratory. Of the total amount received by the University from all sources, one-half has been contributed by alumni and friends.

The State made no appropriation for the maintenance of the University for the first eighty years of its existence. In 1875 the interest from the Land Script Fund (\$7,500) was paid over to the University, and withdrawn in 1887. In 1881 the annual sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and support of the University. This annual appropriation is now \$95,000.

In 1861-65 and the following Reconstruction period the University was stripped of its funds, landed property, and much of its equipment. From 1871 to 1875 its doors were closed. It was reopened in 1875 with practically nothing but empty halls and the contributions of its friends amounting to about \$20,000 for the purchase of new equipment.

Its property now consists of

Campus—68 acres, and woodland 550 acres.....	\$125,500
Buildings—27, and 3 faculty houses.....	742,000
Equipment—books, apparatus, furniture, etc....	270,200
	<hr/>
	\$1,137,700
Its endowment, including loan funds, amounts to	216,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,353,700

The income of the University was derived from the following sources for the year 1913-14:

State appropriation	\$95,000.00
Students' fees	57,547.42
Invested funds	10,915.09
Total	<u>\$163,462.51</u>

The University is comprised of the following departments: Collegiate, applied science, teachers' training, graduate, law, medicine, and pharmacy. There are thirty-six professors, eleven associate professors, four assistant professors, twelve instructors, twenty-two assistants. A number of the assistants help in the laboratories and library and do no actual teaching. The number of students for the present session, 1914-15, is 981. There were 596 students in attendance upon the summer school. Of the students attending the regular session, 927 were from North Carolina. As the University has been cramped for equipment and accommodations, no special effort has been made to attract students from outside the State.

The parents of the students represent all professions, creeds and parties in the State. The leading professions represented are farmers, 289; merchants, 132; lawyers, 68; physicians, 60; manufacturers, 50; ministers, 26; teachers, 17. The leading churches are: Methodist, 290; Baptist, 234; Presbyterian, 155; Episcopalian, 116. All but ten of the counties in the State are represented.

Over one-half of the students earn or borrow, in part or in whole, the money for their education. Some forty of them earn their bread by waiting at the table. Few of the families from which these students come are able to stand the strain of the support of a son at college without stringent economy or even many sacrifices. About one-half of the graduates start out as teachers.

There is a splendid spirit of democracy about the institution which opens the doors of achievement to all alike and places attainment upon merit alone. It is emphatically a place "where wealth is no prejudice and poverty is no shame."

The State has not been able to equip the University fully for its work. It should, if possible, be placed on a footing which would enable it to meet every proper demand made upon it by the people of North Carolina.

SUMMARY.

Charter granted	1789
Opened	1795
Acres of land owned.....	618
Value of buildings, equipment, and land.....	\$1,137,700
Invested funds	\$216,000
Number of volumes in library.....	60,000
Number of students	981
Number of faculty	85
Income from State	\$95,000.00
Income from students	57,547.42
Invested funds	10,915.09

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

No president	1795-1804.
JOSEPH CALDWELL	1804-1835.
DAVID L. SWAIN.....	1835-1868.
SOLOMON POOL	1869-1870.
University closed	1870-1876.
KEMP P. BATTLE.....	1876-1891.
GEORGE T. WINSTON.....	1891-1896.
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.....	1896-1900.
FRANCIS P. VENABLE.....	1900-1914.
EDWARD K. GRAHAM.....	1914-

**NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
MECHANIC ARTS.**

D. H. HILL, *President, West Raleigh.*

During the years in which North Carolina was slowly emerging from the economic havoc wrought by Civil War and Reconstruction, some far-sighted men began to see the necessity of rearing industrially equipped men. They felt keenly the need of competent men to build and direct new industries, and to restore the land which had been impoverished by slave labor. They recognized that men capable of doing what was needed would have to be educated in industrial schools and technical colleges. This recognition came slowly, because the Southern people up to that period had been wedded to classical education.

The first organized body to take steps for the establishment of an

industrial institution in North Carolina was the Watauga Club. This club, composed of bright young men, explained its mission by declaring that it was "an association in the city of Raleigh designed to find out and make known information on practical subjects that will be of public use." In 1885 this club presented to the Legislature the following memorial:

We respectfully memorialize your honorable body:

First. To establish an industrial school in North Carolina which shall be a training place for young men who wish to acquire skill in the wealth-producing arts and sciences.

Second. To establish this school in Raleigh in connection with the State Agricultural Department.

Third. To make provision for the erection of suitable buildings and for their equipment and maintenance.

(Signed) ARTHUR WINSLOW, *Chairman*,
W. J. PEELE.
WALTER H. PAGE.

This memorial quickened general interest in the proposed school, and several bills looking to its foundation were introduced in the Legislature of 1885. On March 7th one of these bills, introduced by Hon. Augustus Leazar, of Iredell County, became a law. This law provided that the Board of Agriculture should seek proposals from the cities and towns of the State, and that the school should be placed in the town offering most inducements. The Board of Agriculture finally accepted an offer from the city of Raleigh.

Meantime, the ideas of the advocates of the school had been somewhat broadened as to the character of the proposed institution. They saw that Congress was about to supplement the original land grant by an additional appropriation for agricultural and mechanical colleges in each State. The originators of the conception then sought the aid of progressive farmers in order to change the school into an Agricultural and Mechanical College. Col. L. L. Polk, the editor of the newly established *Progressive Farmer*, threw the weight of his paper heartily into the new idea. Meetings were held in various places, and two very large meetings in Raleigh considered the proposition. As a result the school already provided for was, by action of the Legislature of 1887, changed into an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Land Scrip Fund was given the newly formed institution. In addition, the law directed that any

surplus from the Department of Agriculture should go into the treasury of the college. Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, one of Raleigh's most broad-minded citizens, gave the institution eighty-three acres of land in a beautiful suburb of Raleigh. The first building was completed in 1889, and the doors of the college were opened for students on October the third, 1889. Seventy-two students, representing thirty-seven counties, were enrolled the first year. The faculty consisted of six full professors and two assistants.

From this small beginning in 1889 the college has grown to be the second in size in students and faculty among the colleges for men in the State.

The college confines its curriculum entirely to technical and industrial education. No general or academic courses are offered.

The courses of study are as follows:

First, *Agriculture*, including under this general term Horticulture, Trucking, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Veterinary Science.

Second, *Engineering*. This course includes Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering. The equipment for field and for laboratory work in these courses makes them very practical.

Third, *Textile Industry*. Students in Textiles have an entire mill building for their use. In addition to carding, spinning, weaving and designing, they have a thoroughly practical course in dyeing and in the chemistry of dyes.

Fourth, *Industrial Chemistry*. A four-year course in Industrial Chemistry.

In all these courses, mathematics, English, physics and chemistry are required.

For young men who have not time or means to spend four years in college, and yet who want to fit themselves as far as possible for industrial employments, short courses of one and two years are offered in Agriculture, and two years in Mechanic Arts and Textiles.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1889
Number of buildings.....	28
Number of acres of land.....	485
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$823,352.00
Value of land	108,310.00
Number of volumes in library.....	7,280

Number of students	739
Number of faculty	62
State appropriation per annum.....	\$85,000.00

PRESIDENTS.

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY.....	1889-1899.
GEORGE TAYLOR WINSTON.....	1899-1908.
D. H. HILL.....	1908-

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

JULIUS I. FOUST, *President, Greensboro.*

The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1891. The purpose for which the institution was created, as stated in section 5 of the act establishing it, is as follows:

"The object of this institution shall be (1) to give young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the board of directors."

In 1892 the institution began with \$50,000 donated by the city of Greensboro and ten acres of land, the gift of Mr. R. S. Pullen, Mr. R. T. Gray, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and others, and with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the State. In addition to the State appropriation and tuition fees, the institution received during the first years about \$3,000 annually from the Peabody Fund and for three years received \$2,500 annually from the General Education Board. It also received about \$11,000 from the faculty and students, and a small amount from Mr. George Foster Peabody, and a library building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The plant is now worth more than \$700,000, the annual State appropriation is \$95,000, and the loan and scholarship funds received from various sources in the State and out of it now amount to \$25,000. The faculty numbers

65, and there were enrolled during the past session 633 students, and during the summer session 479 students. Total, 1,112.

The chief mission of the institution lies in furnishing the public school system of the State well-equipped teachers who are capable of rendering the State intelligent and useful service. It provides regular degree courses, whose admission requirements, curriculum of instruction, and standards of scholarship are in keeping with the requirements of our best Southern colleges for men and women. A preparatory department conducted by the regular college faculty is maintained for those students who do not have access to good preparatory schools. The institution does not receive, however, as students any who have not completed the course of instruction offered in the home school.

Special industrial and commercial courses are open to those who do not have free tuition and are not under contract to teach. Provision is also made for teachers who may wish to take brief courses in pedagogy and in the subjects taught in the public schools. For those who cannot remain longer, a one-year course is offered. For various reasons a number of ambitious teachers are not able to avail themselves of the one-year course, and to meet the demands of these a regular summer session has been inaugurated. The advantages of the institution are thus open to every worthy young white woman who has availed herself of the opportunities offered in the public schools of the State.

The patronage of the institution has justified the wisdom of the founders. During the twenty-two years of its life, beginning October, 1892, and closing with the session of May, 1914, the college has had an average enrollment of nearly 500 students. These students have come from all the 100 counties of the State, and in their political and religious faith, their financial condition, their professional and social life, their intellectual ability and previous educational opportunities, are representative of the people of North Carolina. Of the 6,610 young women who have sought the help and strength thus provided, more than 80 per cent received their training in the rural public schools, one-third defrayed their own expenses, and two-thirds, according to their own written statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina college. In brief,

one of the strongest forces of the college, and a prime source of its usefulness, has been the representative character of its patronage. This coming together of all classes from all sections of the State necessarily results in creating an atmosphere of wholesome democracy and equal opportunity. The spirit of the State college for women is, therefore, what the spirit of every State college should be, and, as a result, its representatives acquire that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision, and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State that no text-books or lectures or mere academic training can ever hope to give.

Some indication of the serviceableness of the college is suggested by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage. It has, since its establishment, been an open door of opportunity for the white women of North Carolina. Through it the State has added to its resources over 6,600 educated women, who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to at least 250,000 North Carolina children. Two-thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who graduate become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the uplift of the State has failed to have support from its faculty and students, and today there is not a county in the State where representatives of the college are not to be found actively engaged in public service.

SUMMER SESSION.

The special purpose of the State Normal and Industrial College in organizing the Summer Session was to offer the advantages of its instruction to those women in the State whose occupation during other months of the year prevent their attendance upon the regular session. In the selection and arrangement of its summer courses the college has in view the needs of the following classes:

1st. Teachers wishing special work in the principles and methods of teaching (Primary, Grammar, and High School), with opportunities for practice and observation work under experienced supervisors.

2d. Teachers desiring advanced or collegiate courses in Philosophy, Science, Psychology, and the History of Education.

3d. Teachers of special subjects, such as Agriculture, Domestic Science, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Manual Arts.

4th. High school teachers who desire advanced or extra work along the line of their specialties with free use of good department libraries and well-equipped laboratories.

5th. College students who wish to earn advanced credit or to remove conditions.

6th. Students preparing for college.

7th. Mothers, wives, and home-makers who feel the need of practical help in such subjects as food and food values, cookery, kitchen conveniences, home nursing, sanitation, and household decoration.

In the first summer session, which was held during 1912, there were enrolled in the various departments 416 students.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT DURING THE SESSION OF 1913-1914.

Enrolled during the regular session, 633 students.

Enrolled during the summer session, 479 students.

Total enrollment in college during the session 1913-1914, 1,112 students.

Pupils enrolled in Training School, 328.

Total enrollment in all departments of college during the session of 1913-1914, 1,440.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings used	15
Number of acres of land.....	100
Value of buildings and land.....	\$800,000
Number of volumes in library.....	8,000
Number of pupils in training school.....	328
Number of students in college, regular session..	633
Number of students in college, summer session..	479
Total number of students enrolled during sessions	
1913-1914	1,112
Number of faculty	67
Number of matriculates since college was established	6,610
Number of graduates since college was established	717
Annual State appropriation (maintenance).....	\$95,000

PRESIDENTS.

CHARLES D. McIVER.....	1891-1906.
JULIUS I. FOUST, <i>Dean</i>	1906-1907.
JULIUS I. FOUST.....	1907-

CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A. C. REYNOLDS, *Principal, Cullowhee, N. C.*

The Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School is a State co-educational institution for the training of teachers. It has prepared more than seven hundred public school teachers and has furnished to the State ten county superintendents. The school was chartered in 1891, and in 1905 became a State institution.

It is now touching every part of the great western mountain section of the State. It has a modern and well-equipped home for girls, with steam heat, electric lights and baths. A new brick administration building has just been completed. The old administration building has been converted into a practice school building and furnishes an auditorium and music rooms for the school. The school owns its own central heating plant, gravity water line with sewer connections, and its electric plant, which is run by water power.

The organization of the school embraces the following departments: Graded School, Normal, Industrial, Practice School, Music and Art. Provision has also been made for a summer term of six weeks each year.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings	8
Number of acres of land.....	27.5
Number of instructors	10
Value of buildings and land.....	\$70,000
Annual appropriation	10,000

PRINCIPALS.

R. L. MADISON.....	1888-1912.
A. C. REYNOLDS.....	1912-

THE APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

B. B. DOUGHERTY, *Superintendent, Boone, N. C.*

The Appalachian Training School for Teachers was established by act of the Legislature of 1903. The school is located at Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina, in the midst of North Carolina's unsurpassed mountain scenery. It is the center of education for the northwestern section of North Carolina, embracing some of the best of her mountainous counties. It draws its patronage from twenty-five counties.

The institution makes no pretensions to being a college. It is a normal school, and its mission is to give a high school and professional education to hundreds of young people who cannot go elsewhere.

During the year 1913-1914 there were 453 students in the school. It supplies a large proportion of the public school teachers for the surrounding counties, and has had a marked influence upon the improvement of scholarship and professional training of these teachers. In addition to this, the school has opened a way to the State University and the State Normal College to a large number of students who otherwise would not have entered those institutions.

The first appropriation made by the Legislature was \$2,000 for maintenance, voted by the Legislature of 1903. The Legislature of 1907 increased this to \$4,000, and made an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the enlargement of the plant. In 1909 the Legislature appropriated \$6,000 a year for maintenance, and \$8,000 per year for general improvements. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$10,000 per annum for maintenance and \$10,000 for improvements. The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$1,500 for a new dormitory and \$12,500 for maintenance.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1903
Number of buildings	7
Number of acres of land owned.....	450
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$150,000
Value of land	\$25,000
Number of students	453

Number of faculty	13
Income from State appropriation for maintenance per annum	\$12,500

SUPERINTENDENT.

B. B. DOUGHERTY.....1903-

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, *President, Greenville, N. C.*

The East Carolina Teachers Training School was established by act of the General Assembly of 1907. The school is located at Greenville. The site contains 50 acres of land, a large part of which is natural forest.

Six buildings have been erected: two dormitories with a capacity for 240 students; an administration building containing the offices, auditorium, and classrooms; a building for the kitchen and dining-room (this building contains storerooms for supplies and a refrigerating plant); an infirmary, and a building containing the power plant and laundry.

The buildings and equipment are modern in every sense and are valued at \$260,000. The town of Greenville and county of Pitt voted \$100,000 in bonds for this school, and the State has made an appropriation of \$85,000 for buildings and equipment. These buildings, for lack of funds, have not yet been thoroughly equipped, but enough equipment has been installed to enable the school to do efficient work. The equipment installed is of the best type procurable.

The General Assembly of 1913 made an appropriation of \$40,000 for permanent improvements. This has enabled the school to add a wing to the East Dormitory, a wing to the Administration Building, and to enlarge the power plant.

Section 3 of the charter reads: "That the said school shall be maintained by the State for the purpose of giving to young white men and women such education and training as shall fit and qualify them to teach in the public schools of North Carolina." This clearly sets forth the purpose of this school. To those students who agree to teach there is no charge for tuition. Out of an enrollment of 579 during the past school year, there were only four students who paid

tuition. This shows that the management of the school is adhering rigidly to the purpose of the school as stated in its charter.

The school first opened its doors for students October 5, 1909. During the past five years, including the summer terms, there have been enrolled 2,642 students.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1907
Number of buildings	6
Number of acres	50
Value of buildings and grounds.....	\$260,000
Number of students 1913-1914.....	579
Annual appropriation	\$45,000
Other income	1,479
Special appropriation	40,000

PRESIDENT.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT.....1909-

THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.

JOHN E. RAY, *Principal, Raleigh.*

This institution was established by act of the General Assembly passed January 12, 1845, while Hon. W. A. Graham was Governor of North Carolina. On the first day of May following the school opened with seven pupils, which number increased to seventeen during the session. The first appropriation amounted to \$5,000 annually. Two years later it was made \$10,000. W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, was elected first principal, and for some years the school was conducted in a building on Hillsboro street, rented for the purpose.

On April 14, 1849, the corner-stone of the present main building on Caswell Square was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons. At first deaf children only were received, but later blind children were also admitted.

In 1868 a department for the education of the negro deaf and

*The State schools for blind white children and for the blind and deaf negro children, though separate institutions, in separate buildings located in different parts of the city, are under the same supervision.—Ed.

blind children of the State was established on Bloodworth street, in the southeastern part of the city. This has grown to be the largest and best equipped school for the negro deaf and blind in the South.

In 1894 the white deaf children were removed to their elegant new school at Morganton. The old school continued to grow until there were 186 pupils actually present in both departments, and the annual appropriation was \$40,000. It has now grown to be one of the largest of its kind in America, and North Carolina has the proud distinction of doing more for its deaf and blind children, in proportion to its population, than any State in the Union.

The auditorium building furnishes dormitories for the boys, with all modern conveniences, and a good auditorium, but it is now far too small to accommodate the number of students already in attendance.

The school has a small library and a partially equipped gymnasium which have aided much in the work to be done, but it has almost no school room, or scientific apparatus, and but slight dormitory furniture.

The industrial building furnishes room for the broom, mattress, and cane-seating departments of the school. Similar buildings are at the colored department.

The increased attendance has made it necessary to increase the appropriation for maintenance, and the Legislature has made additions from time to time until the annual income is now \$72,500.

This is equivalent to only about \$195 per child—an amount far less than that used in any school for the blind in the United States. Fifteen years ago the allowance per child was more than \$214. With the increased cost of living, one can readily see how cramped must be the financial condition.

A distinguished visitor to the State said recently in a public address made at the annual meeting of the State Association of the Blind held at Fayetteville: "Your school for the blind at Raleigh * * * needs, and should have, more funds. In many respects it is the best of the forty State schools for the blind in this country. It has more pupils than any other State. It fits more of them for independence than any other school. Between 80 and 90 per cent

of the pupils of your school for the blind become self-supporting. No other State makes such a showing, and no other of the forty schools have so little money provided for the pupils as your State school. The money spent in your State school for the blind is the best investment your State ever made. Through its influence doubtless many blind are now self-supporting, useful and happy citizens of your State, who otherwise would be dependent on their family or friends, or be inmates of almshouses at the expense of the State.

"When I asked Dr. Fraser, the great educator of the blind, at Halifax (Nova Scotia), after his recent visit to the schools for the blind of this country, which he considered the best, he replied that none was better than the school at Raleigh, and that he could not understand how such a school could be run for such a small amount of money. * * * I am sure, when your people realize your needs and the great work you are doing, they will come liberally to your aid."

The school is now seriously handicapped for lack of room and of funds. The present quarters are entirely too circumscribed. There is no room for exercise grounds, and if any children need exercise, it is the blind; nor is there any place for additional buildings. The overcrowded condition of the buildings demands serious attention. His Excellency, the Governor, recommended in his message to the General Assembly four years ago the purchase of 100 acres in the suburbs of the city upon which to erect new buildings upon the cottage system. This suggestion was emphasized by the State Board of Internal Improvements, the State Board of Health, and the Board of Charities.

Two years ago the General Assembly provided for the purchase of more than 80 acres of land adjacent to other State property and the city park, and hence most admirably located; but unfortunately made no provision for buildings nor even for repairs to the old buildings. Hence the condition is much worse than formerly. The situation is well-nigh alarming. It is hoped that relief will soon be at hand. Is it not deplorable that an institution doing such good work should be hindered for lack of funds?

The literary work of the school may be well understood when it is known that the course of study pursued is modeled after the re-

port made by the "Committee of Ten" appointed by the General Government several years ago, and covers a thorough course in kindergarden, primary, grammar, and high school work, as good as that done in the very best schools in the State.

One naturally wants to know what comes of all this. In general terms 85 per cent of the graduates of the school are self-supporting, and a good many of them have accumulated a good competency. Time and space will not permit a detailed statement. Let a few suffice. Two of the former students are employed as telephone operators in their respective homes, and one is a successful telegraph operator. The musical directors of Salemburg Academy and of Anniston (Alabama) Seminary are graduates of our school, and both totally blind. A substantial merchant and mill man of Glass is another; a very successful farmer of Alexander County is another; until recently one of the leading teachers in Caldwell County was another. Another is a successful church organist in Wilmington; the principal of one of the high schools in Union County is another; one is a successful merchant in West Virginia; one a newsdealer in New Bern; one a band master and music teacher in Winston-Salem. There are many more of the graduates who are filling honorable positions as public school teachers, music teachers, piano tuners, band masters, merchants, etc., etc.—men and women who are a credit to the State and an honor to the school.

The handicraft exhibits made at the State Fair for the past few years have not only received universal praise, but have been awarded the first premium over all schools exhibiting. The band of the school also makes music at the Fair each year.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1845
Number of buildings	7
Number of acres of land.....	42
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$200,000
Value of land	50,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print).....	1,700
Number of volumes in library (Tactile print)....	5,000
Number of students	176
Number of faculty	23
State appropriation (including both Depts.).....	\$72,500
Income from other sources.....	None

NAMES AND TERMS OF SERVICE OF ALL PRINCIPALS.

W. D. COOKE.....	1845-1860.
WILEY J. PALMER.....	1860-1869.
JOHN NICHOLS	1869-1871.
S. F. TOMLINSON.....	1871-1873.
JOHN NICHOLS	1873-1877.
HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER.....	1877-1883.
WILLIAM J. YOUNG.....	1883-1896.
FREDERICK R. PLACE.....	June, 1896-September, 1896.
JOHN E. RAY.....	1896-

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings.....	4
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$75,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print).....	600
Number of volumes in library (Tactile print).....	1,700
Number of students	175
Number of faculty	17

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF AND DUMB.

E. McK. GOODWIN, *Superintendent, Morganton.*

In 1845 this State first attempted the education of her deaf and dumb children, being the ninth State in the Union to undertake the education of this class of children. The first year seven pupils were admitted. Soon thereafter the blind children of the State were provided for under the same management, and the institution became the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Both classes were admitted into the institution at Raleigh till the Legislature of 1891 were made to realize that there was only a small part of either class being educated, for up to that time only about 25 per cent were being even partially educated.

In 1891 the General Assembly passed an act creating and establishing the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb for the white race only, and located it at Morganton. The school was opened for the reception of pupils in 1894. All the white deaf children then in school at Raleigh were admitted to the new school.

which had very limited support. There were only 102 present the first year, but as soon as the Legislature made provision, the school admitted 162, and the attendance has increased steadily till 262 were admitted last year. But there are still, perhaps, 33 per cent of the eligible deaf children not in school, and there are many adult deaf in North Carolina now entirely uneducated. It is a significant fact, however, that this State has the largest attendance in proportion to her population of any Southern State, and, indeed, compares favorably with the Northern States in this respect.

The statute prescribes the public school course of the State, and allows high school work for those who want to go to college.

In addition to the regular school work, we have four industrial departments for the boys, where they are given, as far as possible, the knowledge of handicraft in the elementary branches. The four departments for the boys are farming and gardening, woodwork and carpentry, typesetting and printing, and shoemaking. The girls are taught general domestic work, including cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking. Primary handicraft is taught to the small children.

America leads the world in her provision for the education of the deaf. From 1817, when the first school was established in America, till about 1868, all the schools used the French system, which is the manual or sign method; but in 1868 the German or oral method was introduced, and while the progress has been slow, the proportion has constantly increased till at present about 85 per cent of all the deaf children in the United States, now in school, are being taught by the oral method. Many of these children learn to speak and read speech of others sufficiently to become invaluable to themselves and to the great convenience of the members of their families. But even if their speech is not natural nor good, the written language of the orally taught deaf is more natural and smoother in expression than that of the deaf taught manually.

The North Carolina School has two departments to meet the demands, and is known in the profession as a combined school. Our orally taught pupils become as adept "sign makers" as the manually taught. They acquire the manual language by association with those who sign and spell on their fingers. The orally taught get all the manually taught get, and also what speech and speech-reading they

get from the system, beyond what those manually taught even claim to get. Some of the largest and best schools for the deaf in America are "pure oral" schools.

The North Carolina School has prepared a number of students for Gallaudet College, where they have graduated with distinction. Many of our former students have done well in the race of life, making a good living and good citizens.

Our school plant is worth at least \$450,000, and our greatest needs today are a hospital building and industrial equipments. The school from its creation has had a broad and liberal-minded board of directors of practical business men. The present board is composed of Prof. M. H. Holt, president; A. C. Miller, J. L. Scott, Jr., Dr. I. P. Jeter, W. W. Neal, W. R. Whitson, and Dr. J. H. Mock, E. McK. Goodwin has been superintendent since its establishment.

The school has now a staff of twenty-seven regular grade teachers and an educational principal, a supervising teacher in Goodwin Hall, our new primary school, and four industrial teachers.

About 850 pupils have been enrolled since opening in 1894.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1894
Number of buildings	4
Number of acres of land.....	327
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$450,000
Value of land	\$20,000
Number of volumes in library.....	3,100
Number of faculty (including one principal).....	34
State appropriation	\$62,000
Income from other sources.....	\$4,200

THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHAS. E. BOGER, *Superintendent, Concord.*

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1907, the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School was established. The law permits the school to receive donations, and it is

largely due to several liberal-minded people that the school has made such wonderful progress for the few years it has been in existence. Mr. Ceasar Cone, of Greensboro, has furnished the material to make the work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the school. In January, 1909, the first cottage was completed, which was a gift of the King's Daughters of North Carolina; it was erected on a 298-acre tract of land, which was donated by the city of Concord. Since that time many additions have been made: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston, contributed \$1,000 toward the building of a barn; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin, furnished \$3,500 to erect the Industrial Building, in which is located the well-equipped school department, printing office, woodworking shop, engine room, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies; the Administration Building and two more cottages have been constructed, and at present a beautiful chapel is being built of rough granite, which will cost between \$5,000 and \$7,000. It is another gift of the King's Daughters.

SUMMARY.

Opened	1909
Buildings	10
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$65,000
Value of land	\$12,000
Number of acres of land.....	298
Pupils	90

State appropriation:

Maintenance	\$18,000
Permanent improvements	7,000

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHAS. E. BOGER.....Dec. 1, 1913.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. P. COOK.....Concord.

TREASURER.

D. B. COLTRANE.....Concord.

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE AND
FOR THE INDIANS OF ROBESON COUNTY.**

E. E. SAMS, *Supervisor, Raleigh.*

The State maintains three normal schools for the training of negro teachers, and one for the training of teachers for the Indians of Robeson County. The normal schools for the negroes are located at Fayetteville, Elizabeth City, and Winston-Salem; the school for the Indians of Robeson County is located at Pembroke.

The first superintendent of these schools was Charles L. Coon, elected in 1904. In January, 1907, he was succeeded by John Duckett, who died November 16, 1908. J. A. Bivins was superintendent from January, 1909, until his death, March 2, 1913. E. E. Sams has been superintendent since March, 1913.

Most of the negro teachers in the sections where these schools are located have received their training in these schools. Industrial training, especially in domestic science, is required in all of them. In the Slater School at Winston-Salem shop and farm work are taught. At Fayetteville shop and farm work are also taught to a limited extent. These industrial features are not as successful as they should be, owing to lack of funds. The salaries of the teachers of domestic science in these schools are paid out of the Slater Fund, for which purpose the trustees of this fund appropriate \$900 annually.

Four years ago a dormitory was erected at Fayetteville at a cost of about \$10,000, and two years ago one was erected at Elizabeth City costing about \$20,000, including equipment. Brick for the construction of a new dormitory at Winston-Salem are on the grounds. This dormitory is to cost about \$19,000. When this building is completed the State will have one dormitory and one administration building at each of these schools. At Elizabeth City and Fayetteville there is great need for a dormitory for boys. At present the boys at Winston-Salem are cared for in a building known as the Hospital Building, in which the State owns a one-half interest. There is pressing need there for a central heating plant.

The trustees of the Indian Normal School at Pembroke by deed, made and executed in the year 1911, conveyed the title and owner-

ship of their property to the State Board of Education. This property had formerly belonged to the trustees of the Croatan Normal School, as it was then styled. Preparations are being made to erect a dormitory at this school costing about \$4,000, toward which amount the General Assembly of 1911 appropriated \$2,000.

FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

E. E. SMITH, *Principal*.

Founded	1877
Number of buildings	3
Number of acres of land.....	39
Value of buildings	\$20,000
Value of land	\$2,500
Number of students (primary)	77
Number of students (preparatory)	119
Number of students (normal)	76
Number of faculty	8
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$3,900
From Slater Fund.....	\$400.00
From tuition, etc.....	\$416.25

ELIZABETH CITY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

P. W. MOORE, *Principal*.

Founded	1892
Number of buildings	3
Number of acres of land.....	18
Value of buildings	\$35,000
Value of land	\$3,500
Number of students (primary)	147
Number of students (preparatory)	151
Number of students (normal)	230
Number of faculty	10
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$4,600.00
State appropriation (building)	\$1,028.23
From Slater Fund.....	\$400.00
From tuition, etc.....	\$1,373.31

STATE INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL AT
WINSTON-SALEM.

S. G. ATKINS, *Principal*.

Founded	1895
Number of buildings	2
Number of acres of land.....	17
Value of buildings	\$20,000
Value of land	\$20,000
Number of volumes in library.....	1,000
Number of students (primary)	191
Number of students (preparatory)	51
Number of students (normal)	141
Number of faculty	13
State appropriation (maintenance).....	\$4,500
From Slater Fund.....	\$400
Special State appropriation for repairs and purchase of real estate, 1913.....	\$3,000
State appropriation for building.....	\$2,000
From tuition, incidental fees, etc.....	\$1,800

INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL AT PEMBROKE.

H. A. NEAL, *Principal*.

Founded	1887
Number of buildings	1
Number of acres of land.....	10
Value of building	\$3,000
Value of land	\$500
Number of students (primary).....	61
Intermediate and normal.....	81
Number of faculty.....	1
State appropriation (maintenance).....	\$2,250
State appropriation (maintenance 1913-1914).....	\$500

SUPERINTENDENTS.

CHARLES L. COON.....	1904-1907.
JOHN DUCKETT	1907-1908.
J. A. BIVINS.....	1908-1913.
E. E. SAMS.....	1913

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.

JAMES B. DUDLEY, *President, Greensboro.*

The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race was established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 9, 1891. The leading object of the institution is declared by the act to be instruction in practical agriculture, the mechanic arts, and such branches of learning as relate thereto.

The management and control of the college and the care and preservation of all its property is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members, who are elected by the General Assembly, or appointed by the Governor, for a term of six years.

The trustees, by the act of the Legislature, have power to prescribe rules for the management and preservation of good order and morals at the college; to elect the president, instructors, and as many other officers and servants as they shall deem necessary; have charge of the disbursements of the funds, and have general and entire supervision of the establishment and maintenance of the college.

The financial support of the college for the payment of salaries and purchase of apparatus and equipment is derived, for the most part, from the United States, under an act of Congress known as the "Morrill Act," passed August 20, 1890. This act makes an annual appropriation for each State and Territory for the endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, to be applied "only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematics, physical, natural, and economic sciences, with special reference to their application in the industries of life and to the facilities of such instruction."

The college also receives an appropriation from the State for general maintenance, which cannot be provided for under the laws governing the use of Federal appropriations.

The citizens of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land and \$11,000, to be used in construction of buildings. In 1893 this was supplemented by an appropriation of \$10,000 by the General Assem-

bly. The main building, one of the finest school edifices in North Carolina, was completed in 1893, and the school opened in the fall of that year.

Every negro who will observe the splendid record of success and of usefulness which the graduates, almost without exception are making, must naturally feel grateful to the "Old North State" for the excellent work that this Commonwealth is doing for the uplift of its negro citizens. Every intelligent citizen, black or white, who will note the substantial interest and splendid support that this institution is receiving from every State official and from the representatives of the people in every Legislature, must admire the wise and liberal treatment North Carolina is giving for the maintenance of helpful institutions for her negro citizens, and ever appreciate the excellent results that are being accomplished. It is certain no negro can study the important work of this institution and its influence for the advancement of all people without feeling a stronger sense of obligation to his State that he should strive to be a better, truer, and more patriotic citizen of the great State of North Carolina.

The institution is located in the eastern part of the city of Greensboro, about one mile from the railway station, upon an elevated tract of about twenty-five acres of land. About a mile from the college the institution has a farm of 103 1-2 acres, most of which is under cultivation.

The college has four modern brick buildings, one brick veneered building, three barns, a small dairy building, two greenhouses, a broom shop, a poultry plant and a few smaller buildings.

The college has outgrown its facilities for instruction in the mechanic arts. The present equipment, which is the original with very few exceptions, is wearing out, and in some cases obsolete. The influence of this department is far-reaching, as is evidenced by the work of its graduates. Among the graduates of this institution are some of the best and most progressive mechanics in North Carolina. There are substantial evidences of their work at Raleigh. St. Agnes Hospital is probably the most conspicuous. This building was erected by J. W. Holmes, a graduate of the A. and M. College. He is Superintendent of Industries at St. Augustine's School, Raleigh. The Tupper Memorial Building at Shaw University was de-

signed and built by G. A. Edwards, a graduate of A. and M. College. G. A. Edwards is in charge of the mechanical department at Shaw. There is a large demand for graduates in mechanics from this institution to organize and take charge of the mechanical courses in schools of the State, showing that the other institutions are using the mechanical department of the A. and M. College as a model. J. I. Pope is in charge of the machine shop and heating plant at the Morristown Normal and Industrial Institute, Morristown, Tennessee. J. W. Mask is teacher of manual training in the colored graded schools at Washington, N. C.

The negroes of the State are appreciating better every day the advantages of this school as a trade school, and this is due to the success of the trade students.

The A. and M. College, in order to keep its standard of instruction and usefulness, will have to increase its equipment for instruction in the trades. More room is needed for the brick shop, machine wood-working shop, and blacksmith shop. The efficiency of the mechanical department of the A. and M. College would be greatly increased if provisions were made for a thorough overhauling of such machines and tools as are now in that department, and the addition of a few new machines and tools to meet the greatly increased demands for instruction.

For instruction in agriculture the college has no building and practically no facilities, yet the college has made greater advancement and has achieved greater success along this than any other line.

The best evidence of the value of the instruction in agriculture as given at the A. and M. College is found in the success of the graduates. Two graduates of the college are in charge of the State Normal College dairy at Greensboro, N. C. This is one of the best equipped and most modern of any dairy in the State. One graduate in Cumberland County, who is operating his own farm, has been recently appointed U. S. Farm Demonstration Agent for his county. A graduate of the class of 1908, who is operating his own farm in Cumberland County, has recently organized a dairy company in Fayetteville which is doing a thriving business. Another graduate of the class of 1907 who has been running his own farm of 100 acres in Chatham County has been appointed Farm Demonstrator by the

U. S. Department of Agriculture for Guilford County. In a Civil Service examination to secure eligibles for the appointment of a teacher of agriculture at the Carlisle Indian School, one of our graduates stood the highest and received the appointment. A number of our graduates are employed in dairy industries. A member of the class of 1910 is employed by the Rennie Dairy Company, of Richmond, Virginia, as buttermaker. This company churns over a thousand gallons of cream daily. This young man made the butter that scored the highest and took first prize at the Virginia dairy exhibit held last winter. A graduate of the class of 1907 is operating his own farm and dairy near Louisburg, N. C. One is superintendent of a 1,200-acre farm at the Brick School, Edgecombe County; another is running his own farm in Alamance County; a graduate of the class of 1902 is florist at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; another has charge of the orchards, and still another is in charge of the live-stock department at that famous institution. The superintendent of the Summit Avenue Greenhouses, Greensboro, N. C., is an A. and M. graduate.

Several graduates are teaching in agricultural schools. One is in charge of the agricultural department of the Colored A. and M. College of West Virginia; one of the graduates of the class of 1909 is teaching in the State Normal School at Fayetteville, N. C.; one is in charge of the agricultural department of the State Normal School, Nashville, Tennessee; one in charge of the farm and another in charge of the dairy at Lincoln Institute, Lincolnridge, Ky. A graduate was recently appointed superintendent of the farm at an orphan home on Long Island, N. Y. Until recently one of our graduates had charge of the agricultural department in the State Normal School for Negroes at Frankfort, Ky. A number of our graduates are farming and teaching rural schools during the winter months. A graduate in Halifax County is one of the few colored teachers who has succeeded in establishing a rural library in connection with his school.

The number of the students in the agricultural department has increased fivefold in the past five years, which goes to show that the thoughtful colored boy is recognizing the fact that farming offers better inducements than any other line of industry, and he is, therefore, seeking training to that end.

Most of the graduates of last year's class were from the agricultural department. These students come directly from the farm for the purpose of getting instruction in the modern methods of farming in order to produce maximum crops at a minimum cost. It is a business proposition to them, pure and simple. They are seeking an education in order to increase their productive capacity. Every time the A. and M. College increases the productive capacity of a student, it increases the productive capacity of the State, and thereby increases the wealth of the State to that extent.

Therefore every dollar expended by the State in increasing the productive capacity of its colored citizens is a business proposition.

In order that the A. and M. College may meet the demands made upon it for instruction in agriculture, it is necessary that a building and equipment be provided for this purpose similar to that already provided by the State for instruction in mechanic arts. Money invested by the State for this purpose will, in course of time, revert to the State in the form of taxes from increased agricultural development.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings	11
Number of acres of land owned.....	128½
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$115,179
Value of land	\$30,000
Number of volumes in library.....	2,000
Number of students	468
Number of faculty	26
Income from State appropriation.....	\$12,500
Income from Federal appropriation.....	\$16,500

PRESIDENTS.

JOHN O. CROSBY.....	1892-1896.
JAMES B. DUDLEY.....	1896-

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

C. BANKS MCNAIRY, M.D., *Superintendent, Kinston.*

The North Carolina School for the Feeble Minded completed the constructive work sufficient to open up with fifteen girls July 1, 1914, and has been continuing the constructive work and equipping

the building since—adding pupils as circumstances would permit, until now we have 105 pupils—43 girls and 62 boys, with a corps of one principal, four teachers, one matron, one trained nurse and stewardess, one housekeeper, seven assistant matrons, one governor of the boys, one laundryman, one supervisor of laundry, one farmer, one engineer, two cooks, one stenographer, and one superintendent.

The three original buildings have been completed and are filled. We still have 150 applications. Our buildings are entirely inadequate.

We are teaching the children the higher grades, a curriculum corresponding something like the ordinary graded school from the first to the fourth grades. Special attention is given to kindergarten and domestic science, and manual training—wood carving. The larger boys do the milking and assist with the cows and dairy work, also with the constructive and farm work. The girls are taught to do sewing, needle-work and assist in laundry and kitchen and dining room. All the children are instructed in music, and those that are capable, in instrumental music.

We have built, in addition, a dwelling for our cooks, workshop and schoolroom, and are now busy constructing a barn.

We now have two horses, five and six years of age, two mules, old but doing good service, nine milk cows, five calves, twenty-two goats, ten pigs, one mother hog, three registered Tamworths, three registered Durocs, four fattening hogs, and six shoats.

We expect to ask the Legislature for appropriation sufficient to build us a building, buildings, or cottages sufficient to take in, at least, the one hundred and fifty who have already applied.

We expect to do quite a great deal of farming next year—raising corn for feed and ensilage, oats, hay, melons and vegetables sufficient, we trust, for our own consumption.

We are still in our infancy. Our needs are numerous. We hope to be able some time to collect and segregate, at least, the girls belonging especially to the feeble-minded class, and trust we may be able sooner or later to open up a psychological clinic.

We are a part of the State's great system of public education, and we trust that the older and greater institutions will take us under their wings in this great work of looking after the long-neglected part of the human family.

PART VI.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
2. WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
3. EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.
5. OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.
6. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.
7. CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M.D., *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

The State Hospital at Raleigh is situated one mile directly southwest of the city of Raleigh, just over the city's boundary line. The house was erected on the apex of the watershed between Walnut Creek on the south and Rocky Branch on the north, and is drained in the best natural sanitary manner possible.

Every one knows that this institution was built for the unfortunate of North Carolina by the unceasing and persistent efforts of Miss Dorothy Dix, who appeared before the Legislature in 1848, and by the effective help and eloquent plea of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, the passage of the bill was secured by a vote of a hundred and one yeas and ten nays.

The act provided for the appointment of six commissioners—Honorable John M. Morehead, of Guilford; Calvin Graves, of Caswell; T. N. Cameron, of Cumberland; G. W. Mordecai, of Wake; C. L. Hinton, of Wake, and G. O. Watson, of Johnston—to select and purchase a tract of land upon which to erect a building for the purpose of providing for the insane. These commissioners did their work without compensation, and that they did it well is manifested by the elegant and substantial structure upon this site.

In 1856 the building was near enough to completion for the first board of directors to instruct Dr. E. C. Fisher to order in 40 patients, Dr. Fisher having been elected superintendent by the board. Dr. Fisher held this office until July 7, 1868, when he was superseded by Dr. Eugene Grissom. Dr. Grissom held the office until succeeded by Dr. William K. Wood, of Halifax County, who remained in office but a short while, and was succeeded by Dr. George L. Kirby, who died of pneumonia in February, 1901. Dr. James McKee was elected the following March as his successor. He died in office in 1912 and was succeeded by Dr. J. L. Picot.

The Legislatures have gradually awakened to the necessity of providing for the insane. The Legislature of 1905 gave the Hospital \$40,000, and with it a more commodious fireproof building was erected, with a capacity of 80 additional female patients. The Legislature of 1907 enacted a law providing for a Hospital Com-

mission, and gave them \$500,000 to add to the building and erect upon the grounds such structures as would be conducive to the comfort and restoration of the health of the insane. A storehouse was the first building put up by the commission, at a cost of \$4,200; then a carpenter shop at a cost of \$3,800. Next an annex for 100 men, at a cost of \$48,265. Out of the \$500,000 appropriation the Legislature required them to pay for the Grimes land, 1,136 acres, at a cost of \$53,500.

In 1908 the commission disbursed the following amounts: In February, \$11,405.75 for heating, plumbing, sewer pipes, sewers, and an addition to complete storeroom; in October, 1908, one building for women, \$21,900; three groups of buildings, making nine, at \$14,813 apiece, one of these groups being for male convalescent patients, and the other two male and female epileptic, respectively, and with the cost of sewer and pipe connection with the A. and M. College, costing \$500, aggregating \$66,919.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1856
Number of buildings	15
Number of acres of land.....	1,311
Number of patients on books.....	1,267
Number of attendants	73
Annual appropriation	\$175,000

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.*

JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D., *Superintendent, Morganton.*

The State Hospital at Morganton was founded in 1875, but was not regularly opened for the reception of patients until 1883. At the time of its opening it had a capacity of about 225 patients. Completion of the north wing brought the capacity up to 420 beds. From time to time buildings have been added until the entire plant now comprises ten buildings for patients, with a total capacity of approximately 1,250 beds. The present population, including those

*This statement is brought forward from the Manual of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to get from the Superintendent of the Hospital a revised statement bringing the data up-to-date.

away on parol, is 1,309. The demand for admission is far in excess of the capacity of the house, and more than one-third of those applying have to be rejected for lack of room. The hospital is in sore need of increased capacity and better facilities for the treatment of acute cases. The annual appropriation for support during the past two years has been \$195,000, which, with strict economy, has been sufficient.

SUMMARY.

Institution founded	1875
Number of buildings	10
Number of acres of land.....	900
Number of inmates	1,309
Number of attendants	90
Annual appropriation	\$195,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. P. L. MURPHY.....	1882—1907.
DR. JOHN McCAMPBELL.....	1907—

STATE HOSPITAL (FOR COLORED RACE) AT GOLDSBORO.

DR. W. W. FAISON, *Superintendent, Goldsboro.*

This institution was opened for the reception of patients August 1, 1880. The number of patients received since its beginning is 4,550; number discharged, 3,670; number of patients remaining on roll, 880.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1880
Number of buildings	13
Number of acres of land.....	690
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$300,000
Value of land	30,000
Number of inmates	880
Number of attendants	60
State appropriation per annum.....	\$98,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. H. MOORE.....	1880-1882.
J. D. ROBERTS.....	1882-1888.
J. F. MILLER.....	1888-1906.
W. W. FAISON.....	1906-

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

L. B. McBRAYER, M.D., *Superintendent, Sanatorium.*

The North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of 1907. For this purpose the General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for construction and \$5,000 annual maintenance. The sum of \$7,750 was expended for land amounting to 950 acres.

The General Assembly of 1913 appropriated \$20,000 per year for maintenance and \$20,000 for building and equipment. The buildings now consist of one eight-room house now occupied by the superintendent and staff; one club house, one large dining room that would accommodate 150 patients at one time, and connected therewith one kitchen in bad repair; two buildings known in tuberculosis parlance as "shacks," consisting of one central dressing room with large fireplace, surrounded on all sides by a sleeping porch. These two buildings will accommodate 50 patients by crowding and are ideal for a certain class of patients. These buildings are not in very good repair.

There is also a building used as a Nurses Home, containing four rooms, reception hall, and sleeping porch; a small two-room building now used for post office, and one new building that was completed May 1st that will accommodate 40 patients, making the capacity of the institution 90. The new building is ideal for the purpose for which it was intended. One four-room servants home.

The Farm.—The land owned by the institution is variously estimated at 1,275 to 1,400 acres. About 100 acres or less is cleared and in cultivation. A small—very small—peach and pear orchard has been started.

The Dairy.—The dairy herd consists of 30 cows, including four heifers, and is furnishing about 50 gallons of milk per day. The dairy barn consists of a combination cow and horse barn that was originally intended to care for 12 cows and three horses, and in which all the cows are now housed; two good silos of ton capacity each.

Our water is furnished from two deep wells; one eight-inch 245

feet deep, and one six-inch 225 feet deep, and pumped into tank by pump with gasoline engine for power.

SUMMARY.

Buildings and equipment.....	\$75,000
1,400 acres land.....	\$28,000
Number of patients.....	90
Income from patients per month.....	\$2,400

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent, Oxford.*

In the year 1872 the Oxford Orphan Asylum was established by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Order of Masons of North Carolina.

It was the first institution of its character established in the State and one of the first in the South.

This property was originally the old St. John's College, and was established in 1855 by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for educational purposes. After being tried for a number of years and proving a failure financially, the Grand Lodge in 1872 decided to turn the property into a home for the orphan children of the State.

This was accomplished largely through the instrumentality of John H. Mills, who offered the resolution at the meeting of the Grand Lodge and worked for its adoption without very great encouragement. It was, therefore, quite fitting that he should have been chosen to be the first superintendent of the orphanage.

The purpose of the institution is to provide a temporary home and training school for the homeless boys and girls of the State.

The conditions of admission of the white children of North Carolina are: That they are really destitute and homeless; that they are of sound mind and body; and they are not over twelve years of age.

The benefits of Oxford Orphan Asylum have never been restricted to the children of Masons alone. Only about 15 per cent of its children had fathers who were Masons.

About 3,000 children have received the care and training of the institution since 1872.

The institution is providing the necessities of life for these children, the opportunity to acquire an English education, industrial training in cottages, kitchen, sewing room, domestic science, laundry, shoe shop, printing office, telegraphy and typewriting, wood-working shop, dairy, and on farm. Each child is in school at least the half of each school day during the school term of nine months. Moral and religious instruction is prominent in the work.

In recognition of the services of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, its value to our Commonwealth in its work, the State of North Carolina appropriates \$20,000 annually to aid in its maintenance and extension.

Annually a report of the operations of the institution is made to the Governor of the State and to the State Board of Public Charities.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons, the State of North Carolina is represented by three members on the board of directors of the Orphanage. These are appointed by the Governor of the State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1872
Number of buildings	26
Number of acres of land.....	242
Value of land, buildings, and equipment.....	\$200,000
Number of volumes in library.....	1,800
Number of children in institution (Nov. 1, 1914)	345
Number of officers and teachers.....	35
Annual income (State appropriation).....	\$20,000
Annual income (other sources).....	\$30,000
Annual per capita cost.....	\$94.01

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. H. MILLS.....	Served 11 years.
B. F. DIXON.....	Served 7 years.
JUNIUS T. HARRIS.....	Served 3 months.
W. S. BLACK.....	Served 3 years.
N. M. LAWRENCE.....	Served 4 years.
W. J. HICKS.....	Served 12 years.
R. L. BROWN.....	Served since 1910.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.*

CAPT. W. S. LINEBERRY, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

So far as can be ascertained from the records on file in the office of the Soldiers' Home, a home for indigent Confederate soldiers was first established in a rented house at the corner of Polk and Bloodworth streets, in the city of Raleigh, and declared to be opened on October 15, 1890, with five inmates. W. C. Stronach, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, acted as Superintendent, and looked after the personal comforts of the men.

The General Assembly of 1891, chapter 60, Private Laws, incorporated Gen. Robert F. Hoke, Col. William L. Saunders, Col. A. B. Andrews, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Gen. A. M. Scales, Gen. Robert B. Vance, Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Gen. Julian S. Carr, Capt. Thomas J. Jarvis, Col. W. P. Wood, Gen. Matt. W. Ransom and other members of the Confederate Veterans' Association, under the name and style of "The Soldiers' Home Association," and conferred upon this association the usual corporate powers. The act gave to the Soldiers' Home Association a tract of land near the eastern section of the city of Raleigh, known as Camp Russell, to be used for the purposes of a soldiers' home, and, if it should cease to be so used, to revert to and belong to the State. The same act appropriated \$3,000 for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home and the support of its inmates. Section 6 of the act is as follows:

"The directors shall cause to be kept a minute-book of the home, in which full entries shall be kept concerning memorable incidents in the lives of its inmates. They shall also take steps to form a museum of Confederate relics and to perpetuate such historical records of the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina as they shall find it practicable to do."

The act was ratified February 14, 1901.

On April 27, 1891, the number of inmates of the Soldiers' Home having increased to nine, they were removed to an old building at Camp Russell which had been fitted up for the purposes of the home. Miss Mary Williams was appointed matron and served in that ca-

* This article was prepared for THE MANUAL by Capt. W. F. Drake.

capacity until February 15, 1893, when Capt. J. H. Fuller was made resident superintendent. On February 1, 1898, Superintendent Fuller resigned. Feebleness of age and the increase in number of inmates had made the duties too arduous for one of his strength.

Capt. R. H. Brooks was elected to succeed Captain Fuller, and served until his death on June 14, 1910. The number of inmates continued to increase during his term, and the necessity for new and larger buildings became urgent. A dormitory was built to accommodate 70 inmates, and furnished by liberal donations from the Daughters of the Confederacy and others. A large hospital was built, medical attention given, nurses employed, water, sewerage, and electric lights provided and the grounds made attractive. Such heavy expense exceeded the appropriation made by the State, and at the close of Captain Brooks' term the books showed the home to be in arrears to the extent of \$6,000; but all felt confident that the Legislature would provide for the deficiency.

The present superintendent, Capt. W. S. Lineberry, was elected to succeed Captain Brooks, and entered upon his duties July 20, 1910.

An appropriation of \$30,000 was made by the Legislature of 1911 for the support of the home, and a further appropriation of \$4,500 for the construction of an additional building of ten rooms, which has been completed and is now occupied. The home is now out of debt; the buildings bright with new paint; the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and the walks clean. The old comrades are, as a rule, contented. The fare is good, the rooms comfortable, the regulations reasonable, and an air of cheerfulness pervades. All this has come from the humble beginning of October, 1890. The Legislature of 1913 increased the appropriation to \$25,000 annually for support of the Home.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

MISS MARY WILLIAMS.....	1891-1893.
CAPT. J. H. FULLER.....	1893-1898.
CAPT. R. H. BROOKS.....	1898-1910.
CAPT. W. S. LINEBERRY.....	1910-

SUMMARY.

Founded	1890
Number inmates received	1,125
Number died	485
Number now in Home.....	150

THE CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

The Confederate Woman's Home of North Carolina was established by Chapter 62 of the Public Laws of 1913. The act incorporated the Confederate Woman's Home Association with Julian S. Carr, John H. Thorpe, Robert H. Ricks, Robert H. Bradley, E. R. Preston, Simon B. Taylor, Joseph F. Spainhour, A. D. McGill, M. Leslie Davis, T. T. Thorne, and W. A. Grier as incorporators. The object of the Association was "to establish, maintain, and govern a home for the deserving, needy, and dependent wives and widows of North Carolina Confederate soldiers, and other worthy dependent women of the Confederacy who are *bona fide* residents of this State." Ample power for carrying out this purpose was conferred by the act upon the Association. The act authorized the Governor to appoint a Board of Directors of seven members who should be the governing board of the institution. The Board appointed by the Governor consisted of J. A. Turner, James A. Bryan, W. H. Bahnson, Haywood Parker, A. G. McGill, and Ashley Horne. Upon the death of Colonel Horne the Governor appointed T. T. Thorne to the vacancy. An Advisory Board of Lady Managers was established to assist the Board of Directors in the equipment and management of the Home. This Advisory Board consists of the following: Mrs. Hunter Smith, Mrs. N. B. Mann, Mrs. T. L. Costner, Mrs. R. F. Dalton, Mrs. F. A. Woodard, Mrs. W. H. Mendenhall, Mrs. E. C. Chambers, Mrs. Chas. S. Wallace, Mrs. M. O. Winstead, and Mrs. Marshall Williams. The Board of Directors, after considering the offers from various towns and cities, for the location of the Home, selected the city of Fayetteville, where the Home will be built as soon as the General Assembly provides the necessary funds.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
2. THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD
COMPANY.
3. THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
4. HISTORY OF THE STATE CAPITOL.
5. HISTORY OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING.
6. NORTH CAROLINA DAY.
7. LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
8. ELECTION RETURNS FOR 1912 AND 1914.
9. CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1910.
10. CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.*

A. H. ELLER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*†

The greatest of all enterprises so far attempted by the State of North Carolina in the nature of a public or internal improvement was the building of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro by way of Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Considering the experimental state of railroading at that time, the dread of public or private indebtedness, and the limited resources, the movement was a monumental enterprise—and one in advance of anything attempted by almost any other State in the Union. The success, however, which has crowned the labors and sacrifices of our fathers has established beyond all question that their wisdom was equal to, or superior to, any displayed before or since their day.

In 1833 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Raleigh, afterwards known as the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were chartered, and later these roads were built. In 1848 the former was in the hands of the State, and was in a bankrupt condition for the want of patronage. It was necessary to give it some connection, or to extend it. At the session of November, 1848, the western counties urged a charter for a road from Charlotte to Danville, asking no State aid; but the eastern members opposed that project. The finances of the State were in such an impoverished condition that it was generally deemed impracticable for the State to give any considerable aid to any railroad; but William S. Ashe, the Democratic Senator from New Hanover, introduced a bill to construct a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte, under the name of the North Carolina Railroad, and appropriating two millions of dollars for that purpose, on condition, however, that private parties could subscribe one million, and to secure the payment of the State bonds, when issued, a lien was given on the State's stock.

When the western men brought up the Charlotte and Danville bill

*This article is brought forward from the manual of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure from the present Secretary of the Company a revised statement bringing it up to date.

† The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Capt. S. A. Ashe for the historical data contained in this sketch.

in the House, Stanley and other eastern men opposed it so bitterly that it could not pass, and then in a dramatic scene, the friends of internal improvement agreed to send to the Senate and take the Ashe bill from the files and offer it as a substitute. After a great and prolonged struggle the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate it failed by an adverse majority of one; but the Senator from Cumberland was led to support it by passing the bill for the State to build the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem; and then the vote in the Senate was a tie. Speaker Graves, who had up to that moment maintained an impenetrable silence as to the measure, broke the tie in favor of building the road by State aid; and the measure was passed. Speaker Graves was never again elected to any office by the vote of his people.

To secure the needed one million of private stock, Speaker Graves, Governor Morehead, and Mr. William Boylan made great exertions, and by their efforts, aided by Joseph Caldwell, Governor W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron, and others, the necessary stock was eventually raised. On January 29, 1856, the railroad was ready for passage of trains from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two other roads—from Goldsboro to Morehead City, and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By act, ratified 14th of February, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock to \$4,000,000, and subscribed for the State the whole of the added capital. From that time till now the State has owned three-fourths, and individuals one-fourth of this road.

The first president of the company was Governor John M. Morehead, to whom so much was due for securing the subscription of the private stock, and under his direction the road was constructed. His successors were Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Paul C. Cameron, Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, and William A. Smith, of Johnston. During the administration of Mr. Smith the road was, on the 11th day of September, 1871, leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, at a rental of 6 per cent per annum. The subsequent presidents of the company have been: Thomas M. Holt, Lee S. Overman, S. B. Alexander, J. F. Kornegay, R. M. Norment, J. L. Armstrong, H. G. Chatham, Charles M. Stedman, and Bennehan Cameron.

On the 16th day of August, 1895, in view of the approaching termination of the lease, the property was leased to the Southern Railway Company for a term of ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of 6½ per cent for six years and 7 per cent for the remaining ninety-three years, and the stock of the company was selling at \$186 per share until the panic of 1907.

On the readjustment of the debt of the State, the State renewed the bonds issued for the purchase of the North Carolina Railroad stock, pledging the original lien on the stock for the payment of the debt.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin, for more than thirty years, was the faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the company.

The secretaries of the company in the order of their election and service are as follows: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Julius B. Ramsey, R. M. Mills, F. A. Stagg, J. A. McCauley, W. F. Thornburg, P. B. Ruffin, H. B. Worth, Spencer B. Adams, D. H. McLean, and A. H. Eiler.

The State, as is well known, has continued to own its \$3,000,000 of the original capital stock, and has acquired two (2) additional shares, thus giving it 30,002 shares at par value, amounting to \$3,000,200, which, however, at the recent market value aggregates \$5,580,372. And it is confidently believed that if the State desired to part with a controlling interest in the company, its stock would command a much greater price, and those who have watched the constant advance in the price of this stock expect it to go to \$200 per share at an early day.

Under the lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the company could not have claimed the betterments made by the lessee; but under the present lease the company is not only amply secured by bond for the prompt payment of its lease money and organization expenses, to wit, \$143,000 on the first day of January and July of each year, but upon the termination of said lease for any cause, the company acquires the betterments made thereon.

In addition to the railroad and rolling stock leased to the Southern Railway Company, the company still owns valuable lands in and about Company Shops, now known as the city of Burlington.

When the Board of Directors, appointed by Governor Aycock, took charge of the company's affairs, there was a floating indebtedness of \$10,000. The May balance, 1912, of the present secretary and treasurer shows that said indebtedness has been paid and a special dividend of one-half of one per cent, amounting to \$20,000, and the company has to its credit in the bank the sum of \$21,128.64, all of which, except a small balance, is drawing 4 per cent interest. Again on August 1, 1912, an extra one-half of one per cent dividend, amounting to \$20,000 was paid. Promptly upon the payment of the lease money on the first of January and July in each year, the directors declare a dividend, and the secretary and treasurer pays to the State Treasurer immediately \$105,000, and like dividend is paid to the private stockholders on the first day of February and August of each year. The present Board of Directors, as appointed by Governor Kitchin on the part of the State, are given below. The State's proxy is Jo. M. Reese; the expert is John W. Thompson, and the company's attorney is Frank R. McNinch.

A true sketch of this company would be incomplete without calling attention to the long and invaluable services of Gen. R. F. Hoke as director. His experience and great knowledge of affairs, and lifelong devotion to the best interest of the company, entitle him to the gratitude of the State, as well as the private stockholders. His death on July 3, 1912, was deeply and universally lamented.

The question is sometimes asked why the organization of the North Carolina Railroad Company is kept up, and what particular functions it performs.

This company, as some people think, does not belong to the State of North Carolina. It is a *quasi*-public corporation like all other railroad companies, in which the State owns three-fourths of the stock. It is managed practically as any private corporation would be managed, the principal difference being that the Governor has the appointment of eight of the directors, while the private stockholders have the election of four of the directors.

The organization is maintained for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the lease to the Southern Railway Company, and, in case of the termination of that lease for any cause, to resume the operation of the road.

It is required to see that the bonds given for the prompt payment of the rent, and also the bond to maintain the rolling stock in good condition, are kept in force. It receives the rent money of \$280,000 per year, payable semi-annually, and declares a dividend and pays the same to the stockholders of record. It transfers stock like other corporations.

In leasing its property to the Southern Railway Company it reserved its office building, which is the residence of the secretary and treasurer, containing its vault and records, at Burlington, N. C. It owns certain real estate in and about the city of Burlington, which is sold by its land committee from time to time.

The secretary and treasurer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$50,000, and his books and accounts are audited by a finance committee at stated times. It is required to file a report annually with the State Corporation Commission and one with the Interstate Commerce Commission as other railroad companies must do. It also reports its income for Federal taxation like other corporations. Its stock is the most valuable holding that the State of North Carolina has amongst its assets, and whether it will be the policy of the State to hold its stock perpetually or to dispose of the same, is a matter for the Legislatures of the future.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Presidents—John M. Morehead, Guilford; Charles F. Fisher, Rowan; Paul C. Cameron, Orange; Josiah Turner, Jr., Orange; William A. Smith, Johnston; Thomas M. Holt, Alamance; Lee S. Overman, Rowan; S. B. Alexander, Mecklenburg; J. F. Kornegay, Wayne; R. M. Norment, Robeson; J. L. Armstrong, New Hanover; Hugh G. Chatham, Surry; Charles M. Stedman, Guilford, and Benjamin Cameron, Durham.

Secretaries—Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Julius B. Ramsey, R. M. Mills, F. A. Stagg, J. A. McCauley, W. F. Thornburg, Peter B. Ruffin, H. B. Worth, Spencer B. Adams, Dan H. McLean, A. H. Eller.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Appointed by Governor W. W. Kitchin, on the part of the State
A. E. Smith, R. L. Holt, N. B. McCaless, J. D. Elliott, T. S. Fleshman, J. W. Graham, S. C. Penn, C. C. Hargrove.

Elected by the Private Stockholders—Bennehan Cameron, W. E. Holt, Hugh McRae, and Alexander Webb.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

D. J. BROADHURST, *Secretary and Treasurer, Goldsboro.*

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1852, duration of the charter being ninety-nine years. The charter was amended in 1854 and 1855. Work on the railroad was begun shortly afterwards, and pushed to completion from Goldsboro to a point on the sea coast now known as Morehead City, a distance of 95 miles, in 1858.

Not having the necessary data at hand, I state from memory, and from information gained from other sources, the names of the different presidents of the railroad company, in the order of their service from the beginning up to the time when the railroad was leased to the Howland Improvement Company, during the administration of Hon. C. B. Aycock as Governor of North Carolina, on September 1, 1904, as follows: John D. Whitford, Charles R. Thomas, John D. Whitford, E. R. Stanley, R. W. King, L. W. Humphrey, John Hughes, John D. Whitford, Washington Bryan, W. S. Chadwick, Robert Hancock, D. W. Patrick, James A. Bryan.

The road was capitalized at \$1,800,000; the par value of the stock was fixed at \$100 per share. The State of North Carolina owns 12,666 shares of the stock. The county of Craven owns 1,293 shares, the county of Lenoir owns 500 shares,* the county of Pamlico owns 202 shares. The balance of the stock of the road is owned by private individuals. The equipment of the road was by no means complete when the War between the States began, 1861, and by reason of the fact that a good portion of the road was under the control of the Federal arms from the fall of New Bern in 1862 to the close of the war in 1865, the road when turned over to its rightful owners was little more, if any, than a burden to carry, which was in part the cause of no returns to the stockholders on their investments for thirty-four years after the road was con-

*Sold to private individuals.

structed. Prior to the lease of the road to the Howland Improvement Company dividends were declared on the capital stock as follows:

September, 1892	2 per cent.
August, 1893	2 per cent.
September, 1894	2 per cent.
September, 1896	2 per cent.
February, 1897	1 per cent.
October, 1897	1 per cent.
June, 1898	1 per cent.
December, 1898	1 per cent.
September, 1899	2 per cent.

During the administration of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, the railroad was leased to W. J. Best, who had control and operated same for a short time only, and then turned it back to its rightful owner.

There is an outstanding bonded indebtedness against the road of \$325,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, the interest payable semi-annually. Bonds for same were issued in 1887 and will mature in 1917. During the last year of the presidency of James A. Bryan, two suits were instituted in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the appointment of receivers of the road—first by K. S. Finch, of New York, and the second by John P. Cuyler, of New Jersey. Receivers were appointed in both cases, but relief was granted by higher courts. Since the execution of the lease of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the Howland Improvement Company the following named gentlemen have served as president of the company in the order of their service, viz.: Jesse W. Grainger, Samuel W. Ferebee, and L. P. Tapp. Dividends on the capital stock since the execution of the lease have been declared as follows:

December, 1904	1 per cent.
August, 1905	1½ per cent.
February, 1906	1 per cent.
July, 1906	1½ per cent.
February, 1907	1¼ per cent.
July, 1907	1½ per cent.
January, 1908	1½ per cent.
August, 1908	1½ per cent.
January, 1909	1½ per cent.

July, 1909	1½ per cent.
January, 1910	1½ per cent.
July, 1910	1½ per cent.
January, 1911	1½ per cent.
July, 1911	1½ per cent.
January, 1912	1½ per cent.
July, 1912	1½ per cent.

The vast amount of unsettled business in which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was in any way interested at the time the Howland Improvement Company, "lessees," assumed control of the railroad, was very largely adjusted during the first two years. The expiration of the third year of the lease found only a small amount of difference to be looked after, which in time was settled. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of Craven County in 1906, to annul the lease to the Howland Improvement Company, resulting in a decision upholding the lease, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The contract for lease with the Howland Improvement Company terminates in ninety-one years and four months from the date of its execution, and the stipulations contained in same have, up to the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in 1912, been largely complied with, as will be seen from the annual reports to the stockholders' meeting of the president, treasurer, and expert of the lessor company. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has, with some other short lines in Eastern North Carolina, been merged into and now forms part of the Norfolk Southern Railway system.

The following have been presidents of the company: James A. Bryan, J. W. Grainger, S. W. Ferrebee, L. P. Tapp, H. H. Grainger, and Thomas D. Warren.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JOSEPH E. POGUE, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Agricultural Society, which operates the State Fair annually at Raleigh in the third week of October, was chartered by special act of the Legislature more than a half century ago, "to provide a place for the holding of annual fairs, in order

that the citizens may be encouraged by exhibitions, premiums, and other means to develop and improve the productions of agriculture, and every species of native industry; and to this end, and for these great and valuable purposes, and to no other, shall the corporation apply all the funds which by any means it may acquire."

No capital stock was provided for in that charter. Various public-spirited citizens of the State loaned to the society a sum of money sufficient to purchase grounds and erect buildings for the purposes of an annual fair, taking therefor the bonds of the society. The real property, pledged to secure this bonded debt, is held in trust. The bonded debt was originally \$26,550, but was reduced in 1905 to \$22,600, and refunded for twenty years at 5 per cent, instead of 6 per cent, the former rate. These bonds are now generally held at par value.

Any profits made in the operation of the fair go into a surplus fund, which is spent in permanent improvements of all kinds at the fair grounds, for increased premiums, and other betterments that go toward making the fair more efficient.

The present fair grounds are just west of the city of Raleigh, at the terminus of the electric street car line. They were purchased about thirty-seven years ago, and cover more than 60 acres of land, in one of the most desirable sections of Raleigh's suburbs. The society has nine large buildings on these grounds, some of which were erected at the time this site was acquired. The others have been put up within the last few years. The three live-stock buildings were erected in 1912.

The new grand stand was built a half dozen years ago with a seating capacity of about 2,000. This is a very substantial structure, with a metal roof, and is now in good condition. Two years ago its seating capacity was considerably enlarged by the addition of bleachers reaching from the front of the stand down almost to the race track fence, and extending nearly the width of the grand stand.

Several years ago a shed, covered with a metal roof, 48 x 200 feet, was put up for the accommodation of the exhibitors of large farm machinery. It proved a great boon to these exhibitors, and is much appreciated by the general public.

In 1910 a modern reinforced concrete building, 60 x 150 feet, was

erected especially for the use of exhibitors of agricultural and horticultural products. This is a very handsome addition to the equipment of the grounds, being up to date in its appearance, and well arranged and convenient in its appointments.

The following year another building of the same size, also of modern fireproof construction, was built for the housing of poultry. It harmonizes perfectly as to architecture with the agricultural building just spoken of, and in its arrangement and lighting facilities offers all the advantages which the best experience of years has brought into use in such buildings.

Among other recent improvements might be mentioned the widening three times of the midway within the last dozen years, to afford room for the ever-increasing crowds, and the macadamizing of this thoroughfare; the overhauling and remodeling of the Arts and Crafts building, known as Floral Hall; the addition of about one hundred new box stalls for the accommodation of exhibit and race horses; the wiring of the buildings for electric lights; the extension of the city water pipes into the grounds, and the consequent providing of running water throughout.

In 1913 three large live-stock buildings were erected at a cost of nearly \$10,000, each 60 x 150 feet, with feed rooms and all modern conveniences. The swine and sheep barn has a concrete floor.

The auditing committee of the society, in their report last year, took occasion to state that after a brief but comprehensive review of the expenditures on the fair grounds since January, 1900, they found that the present management had paid out, in round figures, nearly \$30,000 for permanent improvements. In this connection the auditing committee also found that during that period about \$13,000 had been paid out for past-due coupons, bonds paid and canceled, unpaid debts, and premiums due from former fairs.

Altogether it may be said in the most conservative terms that the fair has grown from modest beginnings until in recent years, just as the Old North State is taking her proper place among the foremost Commonwealths of the Union, her State Fair is taking rank with the leading institutions of its kind in the country. Moreover it has been gaining more and more the enthusiastic support, coöperation, and advice of men in all industries of the State, a

thing that is absolutely necessary for the making of a larger and a greater fair.

It is the intention of the management to continue to put up new permanent buildings as fast as the profits from the fairs will permit, or the public policy of the State towards her agricultural and industrial interests as expressed at the State Fair will make possible, finally replacing all of the old wooden structures with buildings that are adapted to the rapidly increasing needs of the more representative exhibitors that are year by year demanding in tones less mistakable larger and better accommodations.

Some definite idea of the tremendous growth of the fair during the last few years may be gathered from the fact that in one year the number of solid earloads of exhibits jumped from 42 to 83, and the number of separate entries from 1,201 in 1909 went to 3,501 in 1910, and 4,136 in 1911, and in 1912-13-14 showed steady growth.

As to attendance, no other occasion in North Carolina draws anything like the throngs that visit the "Great State Fair" at the Capital City each year. The railroads for years have been putting on special rates and extra trains to handle the crowds.

Keeping pace with the most modern methods of stimulating the efforts to produce better and better crops of all kinds, the management during the last few years has instituted the corn contest feature for boys, cotton contests for men and boys, the tomato contest for girls, and still more and larger prizes for county and individual exhibits and agricultural products. The boys and girls in the State Poultry Club were invited to enter our poultry show free of the entry fees, and they made a fine initial showing, being a large percentage of the entries at the 1914 fair, and winning a liberal share of the prize money in this department.

The fair of 1914, by common consent, was pronounced the best in its long history of fifty-three years. Especially did the exhibits in cattle, horses, swine and sheep, and in agricultural products excel anything yet seen at the State Fair.

The list of great national livestock associations offering their special premiums at the State Fair keeps growing longer as the years go by, and in the case of one of the most prominent of these associations the North Carolina State Fair is honored among only four Southern fairs. It is thus apparent that the State Fair is

recognized as one of the greatest gathering points for pure-bred live stock in the South.

For years the management has been working away from the big midway and little exhibit condition of a fair back to the fundamental purpose of its existence, the competition of the best to make better, until the executive committee, upon the recommendation of the secretary, resolved unanimously that all questionable shows and doubtful games be absolutely forbidden in the grounds, and so gave a clear field to the best shows in the country offering legitimate amusement as well as educational features, and reached far toward the final rung of the climax, the ideal State Fair, which shall be the meeting place of agriculture and industry, a delightful outing for all the members of the family, a summer school for the men and women and boys and girls, the best short course in agriculture in the State, a great industrial exchange, a university of experience and experiment, an annual advertisement of the greatness of a great State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.

On the morning of June 21, 1831, the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire. Though the public records of the State were saved, the State Library, containing many valuable books and manuscripts, was lost.

The citizens of Raleigh naturally bemoaned the destruction of the building, but Governor Stokes did not regard it as a great loss. In his opinion there were some mitigating circumstances. In his message to the General Assembly, when it met the following November, he said that the calamity was not so great, because the old Statehouse, built in 1794, was almost ready to tumble down of its own accord, and that perhaps many valuable lives had been saved by its being destroyed by fire instead of tumbling down on the Legislature while in session.

At once Senator Seawell, of Wake, brought forward a bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol on the site of the old one. At the same time a similar bill was introduced in the House of Commons. As there was a strong sentiment in the State favorable

to the removal of the capital from Raleigh to Fayetteville, these two bills to rebuild at Raleigh met with vigorous opposition. Accordingly Senator Seawell's bill was quickly disposed of. Senator Wilson, of Edgecombe, moved to table it, and it was tabled. The House bill was longer discussed. The discussion was prolonged for two days, but on a yea and nay vote the bill failed, 65 to 68. The Assembly of 1831 refused to rebuild.

A year passed, and the ruins of the old Statehouse still marked the site of the former Capitol. But the Constitution, or rather the Ordinance, of 1789 located the capital at Raleigh, and the Legislature had no power to move it. It was even questioned with great seriousness whether the Assembly could hold its sessions in the Governor's Mansion, at the end of Fayetteville street, as that was outside of the limits of the town. To move the capital a convention was necessary, and a majority of the Legislature was not favorable to a convention.

At the session of November, 1832, the Assembly, by a vote of 35 to 28 in the Senate and 73 to 60 in the House, resolved to rebuild on the old site, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Henry Seawell, Romulus M. Saunders and William S. Mhoon were appointed commissioners to have the work done. The commissioners, with \$50,000 at their command, did not dally. The rubbish was cleared away, the excavations made and the foundations were laid. On July 4, 1833, the corner-stone was set in place. Up to that time W. S. Drummond was the superintendent and chief architect, and he was one of the principal persons in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

After the foundations were laid the work progressed more slowly, and it was so expensive that the appropriation was exhausted. The Legislature at its next session appropriated \$75,000 more. To do the stone and finer work, many skilled artisans had been brought from Scotland and other countries. Part of the work was conducted under the supervision of W. S. Drummond and another part under Colonel Thomas Bragg, but these arrangements did not prove satisfactory, and a year later, in September, 1834, Mr. I. Theil Town, of New York, acting for the commissioners, contracted with David Paton to come to Raleigh and superintend the work.

Mr. Paton was an architect who had come from Scotland the

year before. He was then thirty-three years of age. He was the son of John Paton, of Edinburgh, who was an extensive builder in that city and vicinity and who had built the greater part of the new town and constructed the famous Dean Bridge across the water of Leith, and he ranked high in his profession. Having received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, David Paton took up the profession of his father and was regularly bred as an architect and builder under his father and under Sir John Sloan, R.A., professor of architecture to the Royal Academy of London. He soon demonstrated his capacity. When he first came to Raleigh the cost of overseeing the work on the Capitol was \$25 a day. He reduced that cost to \$9. Twenty-eight stone-cutters were paid \$81 a day. This he reduced to \$56. He made a saving in these two items alone of \$42 a day. He found himself to be not merely the supervisor of the work, but the superintendent; not merely the superintendent, but the bookkeeper and paymaster. He had every detail of the work on his shoulders. And, then, he had to make the working drawings. He was the builder, the architect, the designer.

Both the commissioners and the architect had large ideas. The former were wise enough to expend the original \$50,000, which the General Assembly expected would complete the structure, *on its foundation*. Their work being severely criticised, they resigned, January 1, 1835. Their successors were: Beverly Daniel, chairman, Samuel F. Patterson, Charles Manly, and Alfred Jones. The Legislature was compelled to make appropriations for the work, from time to time. The following is a table of the several appropriations made:

Session of 1832-33.....	\$50,000.00
Session of 1833-34.....	75,000.00
Session of 1834-35.....	75,000.00
Session of 1835.....	75,000.00
Session of 1836-37.....	120,000.00
Session of 1838-39.....	105,300.00
Session of 1840-41.....	31,374.46
Total	\$531,674.46

It must be remembered that the stone with which the building

was erected was the property of the State. Had the State been compelled to purchase this material, the cost of the Capitol would have been considerably increased.

The following is a description of the Capitol, written by David Paton, the architect:

"The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is 97½ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticoes are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course, is continued around the building, 12 feet high.

"The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

"The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet, and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and piazzas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antæ, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

"The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet, and the other two contain each an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

"The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antæ of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theater and the columns and antæ in the Senatorial chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Erechtheus, Minerva Polias, and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the above-named Parthenon.

"Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet, of four presses and the lobbies' stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies, as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style."

In the summer of 1840 the work was finished. The Assembly had, in December, 1832, appropriated \$50,000 for the building. Mr. Boylan, Judge Cameron and State Treasurer Mhoon and their associates spent that sum in the foundation. They proposed to have a Capitol worthy of the State. At every subsequent session the Assembly made additional appropriations. There was some caviling, and the commissioners resigned; but the Legislature and the new commissioners took no step backwards. Year by year they pressed on the work as it had been begun, until at last, after more than seven years, the sum of \$531,674.46 was expended. As large as that sum was for the time, when the State was so poor and when the entire taxes for all State purposes reached less than \$100,000, yet the people were satisfied. The building had been erected with rigorous economy, and it was an object of great pride to the people. Indeed, never was money better expended than in the erection of this noble Capitol.

Speaking of this structure, Samuel A. Ashe, in an address on David Paton, delivered in 1909, says:

"Not seventy years have passed since the completion of this building, yet it has undying memories. It was finished the year Henry Clay was set aside and his place as the Whig leader given to General Harrison. Four years later Clay spoke from the western portico; but, like Webster and Calhoun, the prize of the presidency was denied him. The voices of other men of large mould also have been heard within this Capitol. Here, too, our great jurists—Gas-

ton, Ruffin, Pearson and their associates—held their sessions and brought renown to North Carolina. Here Badger, Mangum, Dobbin, and scores of men known to fame held high debates. Here was brought forth in great travail our system of internal improvements, and of education, ramifying the State, disseminating enlightenment and opening the pathways to prosperous, contented and happy homes for our people.

“Here Ellis and Clark and the mighty Vance directed the affairs of State in the trying days of war and suffering and desolation, the glories mingled with pain and sorrow, and fading away in heart-rending defeat; but through it all the women and men, alike heroes, worthy the poets’ loftiest strains. Then, when the people were still bowed in anguish, Carolinians turned their faces to the future, and, with resolution and intelligence, themselves modified their laws and institutions to meet the new conditions; but in vain, for these mute walls are witnesses of the saturnalia of Reconstruction still awaiting some Dante to portray the scenes with realistic power. Yet the dark cloud had its silver lining, and the courageous devotion of Jarvis, John Graham and their Spartan band adds historic interest to that time of fearful storm.

“Later, here was the scene of the great State trial, the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth and the contest between the intellectual giants of that generation, Governor Graham and Bragg and Merrimon, contesting with Smith and Conigland and Richard Badger.

“And these walls have witnessed the reversal of that State policy forced on an unwilling people by the mailed hand of the conquering power, and the full restoration of Anglo-Saxon control. Never in history has a people been so clearly and effectually vindicated as those gallant souls of North Carolina, who, emulating the constancy of Hamilcar, swore their children to undying opposition to those who would destroy their civilization. Let the oppressed of future ages gaze on the scene and take courage. Already hallowed are the memories that these chambers evoke. What grand occasions yet await them! We may not lift the veil of the future, but experience warns us that history constantly repeats itself, and as the web woven by destiny unrolls itself there will yet occur within

these enduring walls occasions of surpassing magnitude affecting the weal and woe of our posterity."

STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Mindful of the fact that only a little more than a generation ago the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire, entailing the loss of many valuable records and papers, for some years prior to the convening of the 1911 session of the General Assembly the demand had been insistent for a safer housing of several departments of the State Government at Raleigh, notably the books and records of the North Carolina Historical Commission, which has now grown to be one of the most important branches of work at the seat of government.

Early in the session a movement was started for the building of a State administration building at the capital, and after numerous conferences and compromises of differences as to the amount that should be appropriated for that purpose, a bill was at length unanimously passed by both houses, appropriating the sum of \$250,000 for this purpose and conferring upon the Governor the appointment of a State Building Commission for the consummation of this worthy undertaking. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature Governor W. W. Kitchin named as the members of the Commission Ashley Horne of Clayton, William E. Springer of Wilmington, Julian S. Carr of Durham, W. L. Parsons of Rockingham, A. S. Rascoe of Windsor, J. A. Long of Roxboro, and J. Elwood Cox of High Point, men of affairs and recognized business ability in the State.

The State Building Commission held its first meeting in the office of the State Auditor at 12:30 p. m., May 9, 1911, and organized by the election of Ashley Horne, of Clayton, as chairman, and William E. Springer, of Wilmington, as secretary. Following organization, a conference was held with the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. It was stated as the purpose of the General Assembly to provide ample room for the Supreme Court, all valuable State records, the State Library, offices for the Attorney-Gen-

eral, and several of the other State departments. The grounds were carefully gone over, the situation canvassed, and a sub-committee composed of Chairman Horne, Secretary Springer, and Commissioner Cox was appointed to go further into the matter of a building and site.

At a subsequent meeting, on May 19, 1911, the committee reported that it had secured an option on three sites, and recommended the purchase of the Grimes tract for \$45,000. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission as a whole, and on June 6, 1911, plans as prepared by P. Thornton Marye, of Atlanta, were accepted after hearing a number of others and after several conferences. These plans were later reviewed by Glenn Brown, of Washington, D. C., another expert in building construction, and were declared eminently proper and in order in every respect. The plans call for a modern fireproof building four stories in height and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it will be put.

On November 1, 1911, the Commission met again in Raleigh, after proposals had been invited for the building, and after considering a number of bids for the construction, the contract was at length awarded to the John T. Wilson Company, of Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$188,000, the building to be completed and ready for occupancy by January 19, 1913.

How well the State Building Commission wrought is attested by the splendid building which now stands opposite the Capitol grounds and which was occupied in January, 1914, by the several departments of government as agreed upon after the numerous conferences of the Commission. The departments occupying the building are as follows: First floor, State Library; second floor, North Carolina Historical Commission and the Library Commission; third floor, the Supreme Court and Attorney-General; fourth floor, Supreme Court Library.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY.

The following act, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Celebration of North Carolina Day in the Public Schools," is chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1901:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the 12th day of October in each and every year, to be called "North Carolina Day," may be devoted, by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State, to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history, to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: *Provided*, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following: *Provided, further*, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such schools may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month from the beginning of the term, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of February, A. D. 1901.

October 12th, the date selected for North Carolina Day, is the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the University of North Carolina, October 12, 1793. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has had prepared and distributed to the schools of the State each year a program of exercises devoted to the study of some phase of North Carolina history.

Since the creation of North Carolina Day the following subjects have been studied each year (back numbers of the programs can be secured from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.):

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1901. | The Roanoke Island Colonies. | Prepared by Fred A. Olds. |
| 1902. | The Albemarle Section. | Prepared by a Committee. |
| 1903. | The Lower Cape Fear Section. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1904. | The Pamlico-Neuse Section. | Prepared by Charles L. Coon. |
| 1905. | The Scotch Highlanders in North Carolina. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1906. | Charles D. McIver Memorial Day. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1907. | The Scotch-Irish in North Carolina. | Prepared by Charles H. Mebane. |
| 1908. | The German Settlements in North Carolina. | Each prepared by R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1909. | Western North Carolina. | |
| 1910. | North Carolina Poets and Poetry. | |
| 1911. | Local and County History. | |
| 1912. | Charles B. Aycock Memorial Day. | |
| 1913. | North Carolina Rural Life and Knapp Memorial Day. | Edited by N. C. Newbold. |
| 1914. | Community Service. | |

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

January 1—New Year's Day.

January 19—Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

February 22—Birthday of George Washington.

April 12—Anniversary of the Resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina at Halifax, April 12, 1776, instructing the delegates from North Carolina to the Continental Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.

May 20—Anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

July 4—Independence Day.

September, first Monday—Labor Day.

November, Tuesday after first Monday—General Election Day.

November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

December 25—Christmas Day.

STATE MOTTO.

Esse quam videri.—Adopted in 1893.

THE STATE FLAG.

The first legislation on the subject of a State flag was enacted by the Convention of 1861. May 20, 1861, the Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession.

On that same day Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the Convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was passed and referred to a select committee of seven:

"Be it ordained that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, incircling which shall be the words 'Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775.'"

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Garl Brown, an artist of Raleigh. Brown prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model

was adopted by the Convention on the 22d day of June, 1861. It will be observed that the Brown model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears on the Journals of the Convention:

"AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG.

"Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in center, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20th, 1775,' and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20th, 1861.' That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. (Ratified the 22d day of June, 1861.)"

This State flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to the first ten regiments of State troops during the summer of that year, and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the National and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature of that year adopted a new model.

The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on the 5th of February, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG.

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

"SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

"SEC. 3. That above the star in the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription: 'May 20th, 1775,' and that below the star there

shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: 'April 12th, 1776.'

"In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D. 1885."

No change has been made in the flag since the passage of this act. By an act of 1907 it is provided:

"That the board of trustees or managers of the several State institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any State officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

"That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the Judge's stand, in each and every courthouse in the State, and that the State flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper."

ELECTION RETURNS, 1912-1914.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1912.

Counties.	Woodrow Wilson (Democrat).	William H. Taft (Republican).	Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive).	Eugene V. Debs (Socialist).	E. W. Chafin (Prohibitionist).
Alamance.....	2,132	150	1,637	10	
Alexander.....	852	523	497		
Alleghany.....	652	208	256		
Anson.....	1,487	125	118		
Ashe.....	1,643	478	1,241	1	
Avery.....	217	138	950	2	
Beaufort.....	1,605	295	548	61	
Bertie.....	1,571	43	61		
Bladen.....	1,140	33	511		
Brunswick.....	777	280	456		
Buncombe.....	3,716	426	2,285	101	
Burke.....	1,365	48	1,288		
Cabarrus.....	1,738	389	1,584		
Caldwell.....	1,627	482	1,167	11	
Camden.....	303	40	62		
Carteret.....	1,153	218	537		
Caswell.....	705	154	45		
Catawba.....	2,110	203	1,872		3
Chatham.....	1,652	70	1,343	2	
Cherokee.....	906	734	477		
Chowan.....	663	60	77		
Clay.....	372	17	387		
Cleveland.....	2,351	81	943		
Columbus.....	1,668	155	892		
Craven.....	1,819	79	190		
Cumberland.....	1,678	235	870	10	
Currituck.....	622	6	8		
Dare.....	397	238	80		
Davidson.....	2,484	1,509	1,143	10	12
Davie.....	823	810	345		1
Duplin.....	1,757	33	1,066	3	
Durham.....	2,197	124	1,204	1	
Edgecombe.....	1,851	102	77	49	
Forsyth.....	3,042	1,689	1,262	325	4
Franklin.....	1,856	71	346	1	
Gaston.....	2,333	244	1,279	46	22
Gates.....	618	95	179		
Graham.....	416	261	223		
Granville.....	1,561	192	343		
Greene.....	894	124	152		
Guilford.....	3,830	460	1,979	43	26
Halifax.....	2,300	42	135		
Harnett.....	1,364	148	1,035	5	1
Haywood.....	2,068	354	861	6	
Henderson.....	1,092	801	380	2	
Hertford.....	742	61	105		
Hoke.....	626	63	40		
Hyde.....	636	76	300		
Iredell.....	2,528	392	1,047		2
Jackson.....	1,210	315	729	5	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

Counties.	Woodrow Wilson (Democrat).	William H. Taft (Republican).	Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive).	Eugene V. Debs (Socialist).	E. W. Chafin (Prohibitionist).
Johnston.....	2,757	1,335	1,083		
Jones.....	635	35	125		
Lee.....	862	451	60		
Lenoir.....	1,568	122	347		
Lincoln.....	1,280	49	1,066	3	12
Macon.....	1,020	134	841		
Madison.....	897	430	1,320		
Martin.....	1,251	229	34		
McDowell.....	1,037	343	773	10	
Mecklenburg.....	3,967	284	533	38	
Mitchell.....	385	203	716		
Montgomery.....	1,012	144	846		
Moore.....	1,167	252	678	17	
Nash.....	1,862	172	576	42	
New Hanover.....	2,021	140	107		
Northampton.....	1,625	57	53		
Onslow.....	901	66	550		
Orange.....	997	172	821	4	
Pamlico.....	694	74	329	20	
Pasquotank.....	972	77	184		
Pender.....	967	19	268		
Perquimans.....	647	228	44		
Person.....	820	784	184		
Pitt.....	2,303	347	433	3	
Polk.....	675	153	501	1	
Randolph.....	2,665	370	1,809	6	8
Richmond.....	1,319	82	174	3	
Robeson.....	2,706	154	660		
Rockingham.....	1,939	694	778	51	9
Rowan.....	2,748	280	1,537	50	7
Rutherford.....	2,180	82	1,553	7	1
Sampson.....	1,265	84	2,520		
Scotland.....	751	9	75		
Stanly.....	1,702	105	1,548		
Stokes.....	1,144	1,450	210	22	1
Surry.....	1,919	2,277	608		
Swain.....	766	220	858		
Sylvania.....	631	107	537	1	
Tyrrell.....	297	224	100	4	
Union.....	1,786	92	457	19	
Vance.....	1,204	168	234		
Wake.....	3,996	282	1,517	12	
Warren.....	987	112	46		
Washington.....	503	384	149		
Watauga.....	933	420	819	2	
Wayne.....	2,293	95	1,090	16	9
Wilkes.....	1,636	331	2,571		
Wilson.....	1,711	82	561		
Yadkin.....	713	791	599		
Yancey.....	1,112	60	1,036		
Totals.....	141,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	117

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1912.

Counties.	Locke Craig (Democrat).	Thomas Settle (Republican).	Iredell Meares (Progressive).	H. E. Hodges (Socialist).
Alamance.....	2,168	324	1,416	10
Alexander.....	871	852	141	-----
Alleghany.....	676	366	103	-----
Anson.....	1,513	135	80	-----
Ashe.....	1,700	1,027	641	-----
Avery.....	227	172	847	-----
Beaufort.....	1,825	293	482	72
Bertie.....	1,636	28	57	-----
Bladen.....	1,229	43	414	-----
Brunswick.....	827	380	201	-----
Buncombe.....	3,875	1,045	1,493	78
Burke.....	1,375	91	1,211	2
Cabarrus.....	1,864	1,094	782	5
Caldwell.....	1,661	593	828	12
Camden.....	317	29	48	-----
Carteret.....	1,165	222	489	-----
Caswell.....	830	202	10	-----
Catawba.....	2,136	300	1,763	2
Chatham.....	1,683	155	1,219	2
Cherokee.....	949	1,165	74	-----
Chowan.....	695	48	60	-----
Clay.....	381	9	386	-----
Cleveland.....	2,398	114	845	-----
Columbus.....	1,894	343	424	-----
Craven.....	1,859	118	135	-----
Cumberland.....	1,786	499	480	7
Currituck.....	629	21	4	-----
Dare.....	391	243	14	3
Davidson.....	2,505	2,118	567	5
Davie.....	835	1,082	68	15
Duplin.....	1,829	46	970	3
Durham.....	2,264	349	932	6
Edgecombe.....	1,823	93	43	49
Forsyth.....	3,119	2,646	312	301
Franklin.....	1,941	113	202	1
Gaston.....	2,363	390	1,076	39
Gates.....	640	110	100	-----
Graham.....	431	411	72	-----
Granville.....	1,670	289	198	-----
Greene.....	921	163	99	-----
Guilford.....	3,874	661	1,685	39
Halifax.....	2,334	40	120	-----
Harnett.....	1,409	208	901	10
Haywood.....	2,087	561	625	4
Henderson.....	1,086	695	805	2
Hertford.....	764	88	53	-----
Hoke.....	658	24	32	-----
Hyde.....	685	57	236	-----
Iredell.....	2,649	512	1,000	1
Jackson.....	1,233	764	220	4
Johnston.....	2,959	1,761	502	-----
Jones.....	694	76	66	-----

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1912.

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1912—Continued.

Counties.	Locke Craig (Democrat).	Thomas Settle (Republican).	Fredell Meares (Progressive).	H. E. Hodges (Socialist).
Lee.....	888	95	386	—
Lenoir.....	1,666	214	201	—
Lincoln.....	1,324	67	1,015	5
Macon.....	1,056	314	611	—
Madison.....	925	842	900	—
Martin.....	1,264	231	18	—
McDowell.....	1,062	886	189	7
Mecklenburg.....	4,110	452	342	30
Mitchell.....	412	177	717	—
Montgomery.....	1,132	291	668	—
Moore.....	1,208	464	410	18
Nash.....	1,922	200	426	39
New Hanover.....	1,990	211	69	—
Northampton.....	1,672	43	42	—
Onslow.....	904	55	441	—
Orange.....	1,096	516	468	2
Pamlico.....	703	108	279	17
Pasquotank.....	1,011	61	117	—
Pender.....	988	21	231	—
Perquimans.....	686	310	42	—
Person.....	847	811	62	—
Pitt.....	2,420	457	239	4
Polk.....	676	621	5	1
Randolph.....	2,828	475	1,759	—
Richmond.....	1,357	116	85	4
Robeson.....	3,103	211	344	—
Rockingham.....	1,997	899	453	57
Rowan.....	2,839	808	961	27
Rutherford.....	2,241	165	1,423	—
Sampson.....	1,289	176	2,366	—
Scotland.....	774	8	48	—
Stanly.....	1,742	600	1,005	1
Stokes.....	1,168	1,585	48	21
Surry.....	2,006	2,529	288	6
Swain.....	799	789	246	—
Transylvania.....	640	310	321	1
Tyrrell.....	382	309	43	—
Union.....	1,724	114	326	19
Vance.....	1,223	199	151	1
Wake.....	4,221	593	913	10
Warren.....	1,044	88	22	—
Washington.....	509	471	39	—
Watauga.....	981	723	455	—
Wayne.....	2,390	131	918	2
Wilkes.....	1,622	528	2,332	—
Wilson.....	1,877	65	442	—
Yadkin.....	774	1,068	426	—
Yancey.....	1,150	50	1,028	—
Totals.....	149,975	43,625	49,930	941

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Counties.	Lee S. Overman (Democrat).	A. A. Whitener (Republican).	H. J. Oliver.
Alamance.....	1,942	1,528	4
Alexander.....	930	1,139	-----
Alleghany.....	715	503	-----
Anson.....	865	94	-----
Ashe.....	1,817	1,753	2
Avery.....	247	919	-----
Beaufort.....	1,149	534	49
Bertie.....	744	34	-----
Bladen.....	957	614	-----
Brunswick.....	757	826	-----
Buncombe.....	3,751	2,620	-----
Burke.....	1,395	1,247	-----
Cabarrus.....	1,896	2,039	-----
Caldwell.....	1,612	1,461	-----
Camden.....	140	11	-----
Carteret.....	1,113	582	-----
Caswell.....	635	115	-----
Catawba.....	2,186	2,380	-----
Chatham.....	1,589	1,172	-----
Cherokee.....	887	1,129	-----
Chowan.....	329	2	-----
Clay.....	357	406	-----
Cleveland.....	1,960	1,064	2
Columbus.....	1,592	579	-----
Craven.....	839	129	-----
Cumberland.....	1,298	891	-----
Currituck.....	687	18	-----
Dare.....	344	288	-----
Davidson.....	2,271	2,349	5
Davie.....	770	1,086	7
Duplin.....	1,403	1,122	3
Durham.....	1,455	574	3
Edgecombe.....	892	53	19
Forsyth.....	3,327	2,977	213
Franklin.....	953	128	-----
Gaston.....	2,070	1,605	-----
Gates.....	598	156	-----
Graham.....	440	397	-----
Granville.....	1,137	183	-----
Greene.....	622	160	-----
Guilford.....	2,555	1,461	50
Halifax.....	1,058	26	2
Harnett.....	1,391	1,576	-----
Haywood.....	1,958	1,174	4
Henderson.....	1,002	1,523	2
Hertford.....	418	39	-----
Hoke.....	444	34	-----
Hyde.....	233	31	-----
Iredell.....	2,814	1,643	-----
Jackson.....	1,159	1,054	7
Johnston.....	2,504	2,242	-----
Jones.....	353	79	-----

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914—Continued.

Counties.	Lee S. Overman (Democrat).	A. A. Whitener (Republican).	H. J. Oliver.
Lee.....	850	560	
Lenoir.....	919	320	
Lincoln.....	1,213	1,134	
Macon.....	944	930	
Madison.....	822	1,441	
Martin.....	779	125	
McDowell.....	1,124	1,003	3
Mecklenburg.....	3,322	1,044	2
Mitchell.....	419	930	
Montgomery.....	1,149	1,027	
Moore.....	1,209	854	12
Nash.....	1,010	208	4
New Hanover.....	808	50	
Northampton.....	873	15	
Onslow.....	719	390	
Orange.....	963	850	
Pamlico.....	414	146	
Pasquotank.....	450	100	
Pender.....	782	232	
Perquimans.....	586	308	
Person.....	871	653	
Pitt.....	1,880	242	
Polk.....	618	664	
Randolph.....	2,322	2,183	
Richmond.....	1,202	132	
Robeson.....	1,823	527	
Rockingham.....	1,748	1,306	4
Rowan.....	2,265	1,689	8
Rutherford.....	1,928	1,724	
Sampson.....	1,020	2,688	
Scotland.....	394	32	
Stanly.....	1,691	1,610	1
Stokes.....	1,307	1,613	6
Surry.....	1,906	2,678	
Swain.....	701	1,011	
Transylvania.....	693	697	
Tyrrell.....	356	372	
Union.....	992	322	3
Vance.....	1,048	211	
Wake.....	3,553	980	1
Warren.....	1,161	58	
Washington.....	602	451	
Watauga.....	1,083	1,150	
Wayne.....	1,876	1,226	7
Wilkes.....	1,631	2,811	
Wilson.....	827	276	
Yadkin.....	699	1,310	2
Yancey.....	1,196	1,006	
Total.....	129,342	87,101	125

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1914.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	John H. Small (Democrat).	Scattering.
Beaufort.....	1,203	-----
Camden.....	128	-----
Chowan.....	336	-----
Currituck.....	873	-----
Dare.....	411	-----
Gates.....	629	-----
Hertford.....	397	20
Ilyde.....	243	-----
Martin.....	818	-----
Pasquotank.....	463	-----
Perquimans.....	586	-----
Pitt.....	1,925	-----
Tyrrell.....	392	-----
Washington.....	536	-----
Totals.....	8,940	20

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Claude Kitchin (Democrat).	W. O. Dixon (Republican).	Scattering.
Bertie.....	707	23	-----
Edgecombe.....	930	12	-----
Greene.....	613	186	-----
Halifax.....	1,043	30	1
Lenoir.....	890	327	-----
Northampton.....	818	13	-----
Warren.....	1,137	32	-----
Wilson.....	826	256	20
Totals.....	6,964	879	21

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	George E. Hood (Democrat)	Buck H. Crumpler (Republican)	Scattering.
Carteret.....	1,093	469	-----
Craven.....	848	81	3
Duplin.....	1,414	1,180	1
Jones.....	359	81	-----
Onslow.....	748	400	-----
Pamlico.....	463	158	-----
Pender.....	760	228	-----
Sampson.....	1,015	2,507	-----
Wayne.....	1,920	1,201	-----
Totals.....	8,620	6,305	4

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Edward W. Pou (Democrat)	Scattering.
Chatham.....	1,591	-----
Franklin.....	967	-----
Johnston.....	2,599	3
Nash.....	1,028	-----
Vance.....	1,073	-----
Wake.....	3,883	5
Totals.....	11,141	8

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Charles M. Stedman (Democrat).	John T. Benbow (Republican).	Martin Douglas (Progressive).	J. P. Taylor (Socialist).
Alamance.....	1,922	1,491	36	2
Caswell.....	637	116	1	
Durham.....	1,418	600	2	4
Forsyth.....	3,229	3,047	1	265
Granville.....	1,127	211	9	
Guilford.....	2,449	1,444	92	53
Orange.....	949	710	141	1
Person.....	1,896	671	17	
Rockingham.....	1,740	1,340	4	14
Stokes.....	1,368	1,620	17	7
Surry.....	1,857	2,740	21	6
Totals.....	18,592	13,990	341	352

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hannibal L. Godwin (Democrat).	Robert W. Davis (Republican).	Scattering.
Bladen.....	931	669	1
Brunswick.....	681	935	
Columbus.....	1,504	412	
Cumberland.....	1,257	500	
Harnett.....	1,434	1,471	
New Hanover.....	810	54	
Robeson.....	1,775	480	
Totals.....	8,392	4,521	1

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Robert N. Page (Democrat).	Theo. E. VeCrary (Republican).	Scattering.
Anson.....	873	98	.....
Davidson.....	2,245	2,350	1
Davie.....	763	1,063	.....
Hoke.....	460	31	.....
Lee.....	823	601	.....
Montgomery.....	1,135	1,031	7
Moore.....	1,228	832	1
Randolph.....	2,328	2,251	.....
Richmond.....	1,240	116	.....
Scotland.....	378	31	.....
Union.....	976	320	.....
Wilkes.....	1,653	2,778	.....
Yadkin.....	687	1,361	.....
Totals.....	14,789	12,683	9

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Robert L. Doughton (Democrat).	Frank A. Linney (Republican).
Alexander.....	920	1,165
Alleghany.....	768	472
Ashe.....	1,855	1,714
Cabarrus.....	1,901	2,069
Caldwell.....	1,625	1,501
Fredell.....	2,850	1,670
Rowan.....	2,283	1,726
Stanly.....	1,700	1,670
Watauga.....	1,074	1,173
Totals.....	14,976	13,160

NINTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Edwin Y. Webb (Democrat).	Jacob F. Newell (Republican).	Scattering.
Avery.....	302	916	-----
Burke.....	1,406	1,268	-----
Catawba.....	2,179	2,406	-----
Cleveland.....	1,952	1,139	-----
Gaston.....	2,097	1,620	1
Lincoln.....	1,251	1,148	-----
Madison.....	932	1,181	-----
Mecklenburg.....	3,307	1,222	3
Mitchell.....	485	902	-----
Yancey.....	1,225	975	-----
Totals.....	15,136	12,777	4

TENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	James M. Gudger, Jr. (Democrat).	James J. Britt (Republican).	Scattering.
Buncombe.....	3,244	3,088	-----
Cherokee.....	844	1,209	1
Clay.....	357	414	-----
Graham.....	423	405	-----
Haywood.....	1,861	1,277	4
Henderson.....	917	1,614	-----
Jackson.....	1,094	1,067	4
McDowell.....	1,094	1,038	3
Macon.....	916	1,011	-----
Polk.....	625	675	-----
Rutherford.....	1,803	1,806	-----
Swain.....	607	1,028	-----
Transylvania.....	704	715	1
Totals.....	14,579	15,347	13

VOTE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1914.*

	For.	Against.
I. Amendment to Article I, Sec. 6, and to Article VII, Sec. 13. Substituting the phrase "War between the States" for the words "Insurrection or rebellion against the United States".....	57,816	61,031
II. Amendment to Article II, Sec. 28. Increasing compensation of members of the General Assembly and decreasing mileage.....	50,722	68,149
III. Amendment to Article II (new section). Restricting local, private, and special legislation.....	54,726	62,953
IV. Amendment to Article III, Sec. 1. Fixing day of inauguration of Governor.....	57,321	60,220
V. Amendment to Article IV, Sec. 1. To prevent delays in trials by providing emergency judges.....	56,255	62,981
VI. Amendment to Article IV, Secs. 20, 26, and 33. Removing obsolete sections from Constitution.....	54,414	62,728
VII. Striking out Article V, and Sec. 9 of Article VII, and substituting therefor an article to revise and reform the system of revenue and taxation.....	50,520	68,148
VIII. Amendment to Article VIII, Sec. 1. To prevent special charters to corporations by the General Assembly.....	54,358	63,201
IX. Amendment to Article VIII, Sec. 4. To prevent special charters to towns, cities, and incorporated villages.....	53,887	63,027
X. Amendment to Article IX, Sec. 3. To require six months public school term.....	59,519	61,317

*Submitted by the General Assembly of 1913 in special session.

VOTE ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES, 1914.

Counties.	Amendment No. I.		Amendment No. II.		Amendment No. III.		Amendment No. IV.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Alamance.....	1,113	890	1,082	1,082	1,066	904	1,136	851
Alexander.....	655	671	182	1,053	234	976	544	673
Alleghany.....	75	350	43	401	68	357	71	351
Anson.....	216	706	122	796	156	760	191	715
Ashe.....	283	1,638	200	1,754	268	1,659	293	1,632
Avery.....	293	173	298	173	295	144	294	144
Beaufort.....	997	236	943	313	1,005	274	1,002	231
Bertie.....	406	304	296	436	354	353	419	304
Bladen.....	615	426	565	486	599	432	613	435
Brunswick.....	707	10	678	18	693	13	693	14
Buncombe.....	2,252	797	2,410	841	2,364	803	2,463	806
Burke.....	380	922	333	983	384	922	388	916
Cabarrus.....	1,224	301	1,058	348	1,108	291	1,134	278
Caldwell.....	484	986	424	1,033	456	1,008	470	988
Camden.....	98	5	72	46	81	16	93	7
Carteret.....	785	45	751	36	769	30	773	23
Caswell.....	470	84	420	110	449	94	461	84
Catawba.....	914	1,284	754	1,373	862	1,313	879	1,301
Chatham.....	821	1,284	464	1,653	731	1,350	788	1,288
Cherokee.....	480	114	436	167	479	110	509	110
Chowan.....	228	5	211	27	219	15	226	7
Clay.....	69	87	60	127	65	93	72	92
Cleveland.....	713	953	576	1,064	646	978	703	940
Columbus.....	712	513	602	597	679	546	689	510
Craven.....	476	236	385	308	445	262	463	212
Cumberland.....	353	1,682	276	1,763	298	1,732	334	1,691
Currituck.....	442	33	410	37	434	69	444	28
Dare.....	270	3	259	14	270	6	269	2
Davidson.....	363	2,220	274	2,318	292	2,281	296	2,275
Davie.....	536	272	492	319	523	285	527	275
Duplin.....	511	1,611	387	1,741	416	1,699	482	1,634
Durham.....	836	551	866	575	744	545	860	539
Edgecombe.....	641	164	637	219	686	168	695	160
Forsyth.....	2,399	463	2,326	537	2,427	431	2,416	432
Franklin.....	495	467	405	458	479	485	491	450
Gaston.....	860	791	576	1,253	767	1,058	879	975
Gates.....	245	163	223	162	236	170	245	164
Graham.....	229	3	199	39	206	16	222	5
Granville.....	509	584	446	625	451	619	475	596
Greene.....	219	385	208	400	215	390	224	385
Guilford.....	1,292	2,016	1,097	2,185	1,207	2,049	1,273	1,921
Halifax.....	640	271	650	273	626	285	660	256
Harnett.....	612	1,166	562	1,145	563	1,095	615	1,084
Haywood.....	1,202	189	1,177	177	1,198	175	1,190	167
Henderson.....	1,368	234	1,382	269	1,363	248	1,353	246
Hertford.....	280	58	186	148	249	62	267	53
Hoke.....	193	220	193	302	109	276	164	255
Hyde.....	124	20	116	42	130	26	120	27
Iredell.....	1,319	913	1,099	1,202	1,213	1,093	1,401	927
Jackson.....	568	71	588	107	562	102	557	104
Johnston.....	779	2,621	836	2,666	843	2,582	848	2,580

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1914—Continued.

Counties.	Amendment No. I.		Amendment No. II.		Amendment No. III.		Amendment No. IV.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Jones.....	187	72	184	69	194	56	201	49
Lee.....	288	666	153	774	233	678	256	662
Lenoir.....	561	252	546	269	558	248	564	248
Lincoln.....	353	1,032	258	1,200	316	1,128	340	1,123
Macon.....	420	267	426	212	448	65	451	62
Madison.....	213	821	204	830	222	848	220	843
Martin.....	224	557	187	586	203	563	216	556
McDowell.....	143	1,050	118	1,059	223	1,055	114	1,045
Mecklenburg.....	1,178	1,345	934	1,542	1,023	1,416	1,140	1,318
Mitchell.....	42	93	41	91	47	95	39	93
Montgomery.....	553	608	492	687	542	609	558	598
Moore.....	701	728	556	874	674	751	702	722
Nash.....	445	604	389	668	436	620	450	601
New Hanover.....	673	44	607	97	663	45	668	43
Northampton.....	429	217	403	213	420	210	487	170
Onslow.....	475	186	445	211	477	196	474	185
Orange.....	396	664	294	808	374	710	393	690
Pamlico.....	203	190	163	128	180	106	183	109
Pasquotank.....	318	31	301	48	322	31	323	30
Pender.....	299	481	225	554	265	514	291	494
Perquimans.....	366	190	326	240	358	192	361	185
Person.....	543	283	513	314	539	285	537	283
Pitt.....	1,050	690	1,026	705	1,021	701	1,104	658
Polk.....	523	225	457	274	443	123	431	121
Randolph.....	833	1,832	767	1,882	812	1,848	827	1,798
Richmond.....	299	697	203	803	222	776	265	672
Robeson.....	707	982	564	993	655	1,006	683	981
Rockingham.....	1,190	935	1,112	1,043	1,037	955	1,173	950
Rowan.....	960	959	859	1,065	914	997	950	950
Rutherford.....	901	911	755	1,061	879	868	909	849
Sampson.....	511	2,106	444	2,181	402	2,116	411	2,106
Scotland.....	274	82	206	143	251	84	273	78
Stanly.....	520	512	485	542	492	518	517	507
Stokes.....	384	352	328	270	366	228	346	229
Surry.....	1,061	651	998	717	1,053	656	1,006	704
Swain.....	275	23	236	90	221	65	267	29
Transylvania.....	260	12	264	19	235	34	297	11
Tyrrell.....	190	276	164	309	188	178	189	278
Union.....	522	680	238	910	467	676	473	619
Vance.....	301	565	256	616	288	589	305	574
Wake.....	1,184	2,683	1,063	2,790	1,154	2,696	1,221	2,622
Warren.....	424	257	382	312	397	273	417	258
Washington.....	523	193	523	193	523	193	523	193
Watauga.....	253	545	202	660	235	554	239	365
Wayne.....	733	1,823	631	1,934	731	1,808	779	1,767
Wilkes.....	784	1,831	475	2,015	561	1,991	589	1,887
Wilson.....	517	358	465	408	509	358	507	352
Yadkin.....	691	382	609	491	765	321	777	290
Yancey.....	196	107	110	185	150	171	196	97
Totals.....	57,816	61,031	50,722	68,149	54,726	66,295	35,732	60,220

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1914—Continued.

Counties.	Amendment No. V.		Amendment No. VI.		Amendment No. VII.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Alamance.....	1,138	851	1,074	907	1,026	978
Alexander.....	196	1,002	228	1,001	195	1,000
Alleghany.....	81	356	56	363	49	415
Anson.....	158	759	162	752	150	772
Ashe.....	366	1,626	257	1,654	246	1,682
Avery.....	302	143	296	144	322	147
Beaufort.....	1,022	240	984	238	934	251
Bertie.....	323	393	353	351	330	385
Bladen.....	620	414	589	440	579	465
Brunswick.....	700	12	672	17	687	14
Buncombe.....	2,467	832	2,435	806	2,438	822
Burke.....	355	963	360	931	338	965
Cabarrus.....	1,127	292	1,104	298	1,091	315
Caldwell.....	447	1,022	449	1,005	434	1,036
Camden.....	78	17	84	8	75	19
Carteret.....	722	30	770	27	768	32
Caswell.....	415	119	441	91	439	88
Catawba.....	788	1,386	831	1,269	813	1,380
Chatham.....	805	1,306	738	1,331	555	1,544
Cherokee.....	515	105	494	102	503	110
Chowan.....	226	11	221	14	199	32
Clay.....	57	103	80	56	77	55
Cleveland.....	654	994	631	981	409	1,208
Columbus.....	705	515	665	541	682	536
Craven.....	460	755	442	259	435	279
Cumberland.....	249	1,778	294	1,721	202	1,838
Currituck.....	447	27	433	31	404	37
Dare.....	266	7	273	2	272	3
Davidson.....	298	2,288	261	2,292	240	2,350
Davie.....	514	296	511	286	529	283
Duplin.....	417	1,699	392	1,701	320	1,797
Durham.....	857	548	840	567	805	594
Edgecombe.....	674	170	690	168	607	256
Forsyth.....	2,427	441	2,382	453	2,418	479
Franklin.....	463	500	454	490	423	539
Gaston.....	838	987	772	1,026	496	1,400
Gates.....	235	165	235	167	233	168
Graham.....	244	2	319	11	225	11
Granville.....	423	627	446	236	349	685
Greene.....	216	394	216	390	211	406
Guilford.....	1,304	2,066	1,181	2,044	995	2,359
Halifax.....	620	305	637	264	361	568
Harnett.....	618	1,084	589	1,100	551	1,133
Haywood.....	1,202	173	1,179	171	1,191	174
Henderson.....	1,379	244	1,358	242	1,370	234
Hertford.....	261	71	236	72	175	143
Hoke.....	102	307	133	276	117	301
Hyde.....	127	31	121	32	120	38
Iredell.....	1,284	1,050	1,236	976	1,152	1,197
Jackson.....	535	103	543	107	557	107
Johnston.....	857	2,577	800	2,625	757	2,666
Jones.....	195	56	199	53	187	73
Lee.....	225	709	221	681	194	734
Lenoir.....	565	250	556	253	544	262

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1914—Continued.

Counties.	Amendment No. V.		Amendment No. VI.		Amendment No. VII.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Lincoln.....	279	1,180	323	1,128	262	1,486
Macon.....	454	165	447	162	438	178
Maulson.....	274	794	213	787	186	934
Martin.....	221	552	199	556	98	676
McDowell.....	136	1,052	139	1,054	46	1,052
Mecklenburg.....	1,152	1,387	1,065	1,383	843	1,630
Mitchell.....	41	91	40	90	47	97
Montgomery.....	576	607	523	613	527	617
Moore.....	614	836	670	736	590	824
Nash.....	445	616	434	614	369	696
New Hanover.....	677	39	647	44	641	62
Northampton.....	412	236	435	204	366	227
Onslow.....	501	192	478	192	460	204
Orange.....	392	700	355	727	349	755
Pamlico.....	188	105	173	108	165	109
Pasquotank.....	327	42	327	30	320	39
Pender.....	312	476	262	524	216	567
Perquimans.....	311	197	356	199	350	208
Person.....	541	285	531	282	536	284
Pitt.....	1,104	633	1,076	666	976	761
Polk.....	427	129	434	149	243	222
Randolph.....	834	1,825	790	1,837	749	1,969
Richmond.....	242	762	231	765	167	848
Robeson.....	626	1,054	639	1,014	526	1,171
Rockingham.....	1,168	975	1,153	963	1,114	1,004
Rowan.....	932	993	890	990	817	1,089
Rutherford.....	868	904	874	861	834	916
Sampson.....	391	2,125	394	2,115	327	2,188
Scotland.....	259	93	263	86	235	123
Stanly.....	530	511	502	515	514	546
Stokes.....	381	228	343	231	358	233
Surry.....	1,018	703	1,002	701	1,070	670
Swain.....	217	58	218	67	217	72
Transylvania.....	256	12	258	11	248	18
Tyrrell.....	193	278	182	280	191	278
Union.....	499	682	433	685	348	799
Vance.....	257	617	271	588	187	699
Wake.....	1,209	2,676	1,127	2,693	1,034	2,808
Warren.....	413	269	398	267	379	290
Washington.....	523	193	523	193	523	193
Watauga.....	236	524	222	543	213	534
Wayne.....	793	1,759	738	1,802	621	1,954
Wilkes.....	560	1,917	515	1,922	480	1,998
Wilson.....	520	354	507	362	468	407
Yadkin.....	785	300	765	296	877	280
Yancey.....	131	171	180	124	114	280
Totals.....	56,255	62,981	51,411	62,728	50,520	68,118

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1914—Continued.

Counties.	Amendment No. VIII.		Amendment No. IX.		Amendment No. X.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Alamance.....	1,065	922	1,096	918	1,206	830
Alexander.....	214	1,000	194	1,001	200	1,037
Alleghany.....	42	365	51	358	241	209
Anson.....	156	758	149	768	163	760
Ashc.....	317	1,660	260	1,667	526	1,500
Avery.....	297	145	294	147	349	136
Beaufort.....	995	233	992	239	1,016	262
Bertie.....	362	344	362	349	313	405
Bladen.....	595	447	593	434	597	456
Brunswick.....	691	13	686	12	671	8
Buncombe.....	2,455	812	2,460	818	2,537	745
Burke.....	360	934	353	928	411	896
Cabarrus.....	1,107	297	1,098	301	1,200	246
Caldwell.....	451	1,015	450	1,007	512	981
Camden.....	84	12	76	10	99	11
Carteret.....	770	30	772	29	792	16
Caswell.....	457	91	430	83	443	80
Catawba.....	854	1,315	831	1,317	980	1,232
Chatham.....	719	1,354	714	1,353	460	1,660
Cherokee.....	497	105	494	109	597	49
Chowan.....	216	15	211	18	215	28
Clay.....	74	90	73	90	87	85
Cleveland.....	637	977	626	988	747	959
Columbus.....	659	515	698	507	663	523
Craven.....	434	266	435	226	527	223
Cumberland.....	273	1,699	275	1,710	181	1,863
Currituck.....	437	28	429	29	467	27
Dare.....	261	10	261	10	303	0
Davidson.....	283	2,258	343	2,288	361	2,240
Davie.....	523	275	511	281	541	270
Duplin.....	402	1,699	402	1,702	369	1,750
Durham.....	843	570	842	567	890	534
Edgecombe.....	684	157	673	181	579	283
Forsyth.....	2,401	450	2,385	455	479	418
Franklin.....	462	487	449	485	495	423
Gaston.....	724	1,071	714	1,072	896	982
Gates.....	240	165	235	174	280	129
Graham.....	224	19	220	14	266	2
Granville.....	463	635	445	613	517	561
Greene.....	219	387	220	387	219	398
Guilford.....	1,170	2,071	1,178	2,067	1,544	1,926
Halifax.....	617	341	630	273	606	319
Harnett.....	591	1,101	594	1,099	636	1,059
Haywood.....	1,186	171	1,189	170	1,276	141
Henderson.....	1,362	237	1,352	244	1,416	237
Hertford.....	251	65	243	71	217	115
Hoke.....	130	285	134	276	80	339
Hyde.....	123	30	121	31	158	27
Iredell.....	1,176	1,138	1,172	1,123	1,403	955
Jackson.....	552	107	558	93	660	31
Johnston.....	807	2,601	805	2,612	729	2,716
Jones.....	188	59	195	56	170	97
Lee.....	221	685	223	705	228	716
Lenoir.....	554	253	551	255	575	249

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1914—Continued.

Counties.	Amendment No. VIII.		Amendment No. IX.		Amendment No. X.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Lincoln.....	315	1,147	315	1,142	389	1,019
Macon.....	439	181	549	161	603	88
Madison.....	225	843	225	843	479	675
Martin.....	200	567	200	556	126	658
McDowell.....	128	1,056	127	1,053	417	1,010
Mecklenburg.....	973	1,456	931	1,496	1,402	1,330
Mitchell.....	36	95	36	95	188	86
Montgomery.....	533	612	536	607	566	619
Moore.....	663	741	656	753	700	749
Nash.....	428	622	433	611	371	678
New Hanover.....	660	46	659	47	684	43
Northampton.....	457	177	453	172	481	212
Onslow.....	474	199	459	187	494	181
Orange.....	360	723	363	723	457	272
Pamlico.....	173	103	178	119	200	102
Pasquotank.....	323	34	315	37	336	31
Pender.....	265	517	261	511	312	482
Perquimans.....	355	192	356	194	352	221
Person.....	539	288	539	281	530	295
Pitt.....	1,039	678	912	685	953	256
Polk.....	443	120	422	126	486	56
Randolph.....	814	1,848	806	1,847	870	1,711
Richmond.....	224	784	218	778	251	768
Robeson.....	625	1,047	596	1,044	594	1,118
Rockingham.....	1,170	947	1,172	942	1,275	836
Rowan.....	899	992	874	998	1,101	862
Rutherford.....	876	870	879	854	1,090	771
Sampson.....	391	2,123	371	2,123	347	2,180
Scotland.....	252	95	253	97	215	150
Stanly.....	503	517	494	510	611	485
Stokes.....	391	229	348	227	466	208
Surry.....	1,002	706	1,002	703	1,057	685
Swain.....	225	66	222	61	281	11
Transylvania.....	248	16	245	15	270	10
Tyrrell.....	183	283	183	282	252	226
Union.....	420	702	404	697	352	820
Vance.....	256	603	254	603	365	524
Wake.....	1,123	2,710	113	2,696	1,201	2,636
Warren.....	401	280	397	278	417	247
Washington.....	523	193	523	193	523	193
Watauga.....	234	503	219	523	341	404
Wayne.....	656	1,826	742	1,823	727	1,841
Wilkes.....	561	1,897	574	1,881	921	1,770
Wilson.....	571	353	516	356	518	361
Yadkin.....	786	282	738	283	794	321
Yancey.....	107	168	100	73	292	29
Totals.....	54,358	63,118	53,887	63,027	59,519	61,317

CENSUS OF NORTH

Counties.	Date of Formation.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Alamance.....	1849						
Alexander.....	1847						
Alleghany.....	1859						
Anson.....	1749	5,133	8,146	8,831	12,534	14,095	15,077
Ashe.....	1799		2,783	3,694	4,335	6,987	7,467
Beaufort.....	1705	5,462	6,242	7,203	9,850	10,969	12,225
Bertie.....	1722	12,606	11,249	11,218	10,805	12,262	12,175
Bladen.....	1734	5,084	7,028	5,671	7,276	7,811	8,022
Brunswick.....	1764	3,071	4,110	4,778	5,480	6,516	5,265
Buncombe.....	1791		5,812	9,277	10,542	16,281	10,084
Burke.....	1777	8,118	9,929	11,007	13,411	17,888	15,799
Cabarrus.....	1792		5,094	6,158	7,248	8,810	9,259
Caldwell.....	1841						
Camden.....	1777	4,033	4,191	5,347	6,347	6,733	5,663
Carteret.....	1722	3,732	4,399	4,823	5,609	6,597	6,591
Caswell.....	1777	10,096	8,701	11,757	13,253	15,785	14,693
Catawba.....	1842						
Chatham.....	1770	9,221	11,861	12,977	12,661	15,405	16,242
Cherokee.....	1839						3,427
Chowan.....	1672	5,011	5,132	5,297	6,464	6,697	6,690
Clay.....	1861						
Cleveland.....	1841						
Columbus.....	1808			3,022	3,912	4,141	3,941
Craven.....	1712	10,469	10,245	12,676	13,394	13,734	13,438
Cumberland.....	1754	8,671	9,264	9,382	14,446	14,834	15,284
Currituck.....	1672	5,219	6,928	6,985	8,098	7,655	6,703
Dare.....	1870						
Davidson.....	1822					13,389	14,606
Davie.....	1836						7,574
Duplin.....	1749	5,662	6,796	7,863	9,744	11,291	11,182
Durham.....	1881						
Edgecombe.....	1732	10,225	10,421	12,423	13,276	14,935	15,708
Forsyth.....	1849						
Franklin.....	1779	7,559	8,529	10,166	9,741	10,665	10,980
Gaston.....	1846						
Gates.....	1779	5,392	5,881	5,965	6,837	7,866	8,161
Graham.....	1872						
Granville.....	1746	10,982	14,015	15,576	18,222	19,355	18,817
Greene*.....	1799	6,893	4,218	4,867	4,533	6,413	6,595
Guilford.....	1770	7,191	9,442	11,420	14,511	18,737	19,175
Halifax.....	1758	13,965	13,945	13,620	17,237	17,739	16,865
Harnett.....	1855						
Haywood.....	1808			2,780	4,073	4,578	4,975
Henderson.....	1838						5,129
Hertford.....	1759	5,828	6,701	6,052	7,712	8,537	4,484
Hyde.....	1705	4,120	4,829	6,029	4,967	6,184	6,458
Irelell.....	1788	5,435	8,856	10,972	13,071	14,918	15,685
Jackson.....	1851						
Johnston.....	1746	5,634	6,301	6,867	9,607	10,938	10,599
Jones.....	1779	4,822	4,339	4,968	5,216	5,608	4,945
Lee.....	1907						
Lenoir.....	1791		4,005	5,572	6,799	7,723	7,605
Lincoln.....	1779	9,224	12,660	16,359	18,147	22,455	26,160
Macon.....	1828					5,333	4,869
Madison.....	1851						

CAROLINA, 1790-1910.*

1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	Land Area in Square Miles.
11,444	11,852	11,874	14,613	18,271	25,665	28,712	491
5,220	6,022	6,868	8,355	9,430	10,960	11,592	297
	3,598	3,691	5,486	6,523	7,759	7,745	223
13,489	13,664	12,428	17,994	20,027	21,870	25,465	551
8,777	7,956	9,573	14,437	15,628	19,581	19,074	399
13,816	14,766	13,011	17,474	21,072	26,404	30,877	819
12,851	14,310	12,950	16,399	19,176	20,538	23,039	712
9,767	11,995	12,831	16,158	16,763	17,677	18,006	1,013
7,272	8,406	7,754	9,389	10,900	12,657	14,432	812
13,425	12,654	15,412	21,909	35,266	44,288	49,798	624
7,772	9,237	9,777	12,809	14,939	17,699	21,408	531
9,747	10,546	11,954	14,964	18,142	22,456	26,240	387
6,317	7,497	8,476	10,291	12,298	15,694	20,579	507
6,049	5,343	5,361	6,274	5,667	5,474	5,640	218
6,939	8,186	9,010	9,784	10,825	11,811	13,776	538
15,269	16,215	16,081	17,825	16,028	15,028	14,858	396
8,862	10,729	10,984	14,946	18,689	22,133	27,918	408
18,449	19,101	19,723	23,453	25,413	23,912	22,635	785
6,838	9,166	8,080	8,182	9,976	11,860	11,136	451
6,721	6,842	6,450	7,900	9,167	10,258	11,303	161
		2,461	3,316	4,197	4,532	3,909	185
10,396	12,348	12,696	16,571	20,394	25,078	29,494	485
5,909	8,597	8,474	14,439	17,856	21,274	28,020	967
14,709	16,268	20,516	19,729	20,533	24,164	25,591	685
20,610	16,369	17,035	23,836	27,321	29,249	35,284	1,008
7,236	7,415	5,131	6,476	6,747	6,529	7,603	273
		2,778	3,244	3,768	4,757	4,811	405
15,320	16,601	17,414	20,333	21,702	23,403	29,101	563
7,866	8,494	9,620	11,096	11,621	12,115	13,391	261
13,514	15,784	15,542	18,773	18,690	22,405	25,442	830
				18,141	26,233	35,276	281
17,189	17,376	22,970	26,181	24,113	26,591	32,010	515
11,168	12,692	13,050	18,078	28,434	35,261	47,311	369
11,713	14,107	14,135	20,829	21,098	25,116	24,692	471
8,173	9,307	12,602	14,254	17,764	27,903	37,063	359
8,426	8,443	7,724	8,897	10,252	10,413	10,455	356
			2,335	3,313	4,313	4,749	302
21,249	23,396	24,831	31,286	24,484	23,263	25,102	501
6,619	7,925	8,687	10,037	10,039	12,038	13,083	258
19,754	20,056	22,736	23,585	28,052	39,074	60,497	674
16,589	19,442	20,408	30,300	28,908	30,793	37,616	681
	8,039	8,895	10,862	13,700	15,988	22,171	596
7,074	5,801	7,921	10,271	13,346	16,222	21,020	511
6,853	10,448	7,706	10,281	12,589	14,104	16,262	362
8,142	9,504	9,273	11,843	13,851	14,291	15,436	339
7,636	7,732	6,445	7,765	8,903	9,278	8,840	596
14,719	15,347	16,931	22,675	25,462	29,061	34,315	592
	5,515	6,683	7,343	9,512	11,853	12,998	194
13,726	15,656	16,897	23,461	27,239	32,250	41,101	688
5,038	5,730	5,002	7,491	7,403	8,226	8,724	403
						11,376	
7,828	10,220	10,434	15,341	14,879	18,639	22,769	136
7,746	8,195	9,573	11,061	12,586	15,498	17,132	296
6,389	6,004	6,615	8,064	10,102	12,101	12,191	531
	5,908	8,192	12,810	17,805	20,641	20,132	131

CENSUS OF NORTH

Counties.	Date of Formation.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Martin.....	1774	6,080	5,629	5,987	6,320	8,539	7,637
McDowell.....	1842						
Mecklenburg.....	1762	11,395	10,439	14,272	16,895	20,073	18,273
Mitchell.....	1861						
Montgomery.....	1779	4,725	7,677	8,430	8,693	10,919	10,780
Moore.....	1784	3,770	4,767	6,367	7,128	7,745	7,988
Nash.....	1777	7,393	6,975	7,268	8,125	8,490	9,047
New Hanover.....	1729	6,831	7,060	11,465	10,866	10,959	13,312
Northampton.....	1741	9,981	12,353	13,082	13,242	13,391	13,369
Onslow.....	1734	5,387	5,623	6,669	7,016	7,814	7,527
Orange.....	1752	12,216	16,362	20,135	23,492	23,908	24,356
Pamlico.....	1872						
Pasquotank.....	1672	5,497	5,379	7,674	8,008	8,611	8,514
Pender.....	1875						
Perquimans.....	1672	5,440	5,708	6,052	6,857	7,419	7,346
Person.....	1791		6,402	6,642	9,029	10,027	9,790
Pitt.....	1760	8,275	9,081	9,169	10,001	12,093	11,806
Polk.....	1855						
Randolph.....	1779	7,276	9,234	10,412	11,331	12,406	12,875
Richmond.....	1779	5,055	5,623	6,695	7,337	9,396	8,900
Robeson.....	1786	5,326	6,839	7,528	8,204	9,433	10,370
Rockingham.....	1785	6,187	8,277	10,316	11,474	12,935	13,442
Rowan.....	1753	15,828	20,064	21,543	26,009	20,786	12,109
Rutherford.....	1779	7,808	10,733	13,202	15,351	17,557	19,202
Sampson.....	1784	6,065	6,719	6,620	8,908	11,634	12,157
Scotland.....	1899						
Stanly.....	1841						
Stokes.....	1789	8,528	11,026	11,645	14,033	16,196	16,265
Surry.....	1771	7,191	9,509	10,366	12,320	14,504	15,079
Swain.....	1871						
Transylvania.....	1861						
Tyrrell.....	1729	4,744	3,395	3,364	4,319	4,732	4,657
Union.....	1842						
Vance.....	1881						
Wake.....	1770	10,192	13,437	17,086	20,102	20,398	21,118
Warren.....	1779	9,397	11,284	11,004	11,158	11,877	12,919
Washington.....	1799		2,422	3,464	3,986	4,552	4,525
Watauga.....	1849						
Wayne.....	1779	6,133	6,772	8,687	9,040	10,331	10,891
Wilkes.....	1777	8,143	7,247	9,054	9,967	11,968	12,577
Wilson.....	1855						
Yadkin.....	1850						
Yancey.....	1833						5,962
Totals.....		393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,409

*In 1758 Dobbs County was formed from part of Johnston. In 1791 Dobbs was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow. In 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed to Greene.

CAROLINA, 1790-1910*—Continued.

1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	Ratio, Age, to Standard Male.
8,397	19,195	9,647	13,149	15,221	15,343	17,797	44
6,246	7,129	7,592	9,435	10,989	12,567	13,534	45
13,914	17,374	24,299	34,175	44,673	55,297	67,031	50
-----	-----	4,795	9,435	12,497	15,221	17,245	502
6,872	7,649	7,447	9,374	11,239	14,197	14,967	475
9,342	11,427	12,918	15,421	20,479	23,622	17,610	74
10,657	11,647	11,977	17,731	20,797	25,377	33,727	544
17,695	21,715	27,678	21,376	24,626	25,745	32,937	199
13,335	13,372	14,749	20,632	21,442	21,159	22,423	524
4,243	8,856	7,569	9,429	10,393	11,946	14,125	645
17,695	19,947	17,597	23,675	14,948	14,697	15,994	346
-----	-----	6,823	7,146	8,945	9,469	9,469	454
8,959	8,949	8,131	10,367	10,738	13,659	16,699	241
-----	-----	12,497	12,514	13,341	15,471	17,471	446
7,332	7,338	7,745	9,496	9,293	10,991	11,454	251
19,781	11,221	11,179	13,719	15,151	16,645	17,355	346
13,397	16,649	17,276	21,734	25,519	29,849	35,349	644
-----	4,943	4,319	5,662	5,662	7,664	7,664	254
15,832	16,763	17,551	20,436	25,145	28,422	29,441	795
9,818	11,999	12,882	14,245	23,944	16,455	19,673	466
12,426	15,449	16,262	23,349	31,344	4,371	51,945	1,446
14,445	16,746	15,718	21,744	35,344	33,163	39,442	573
13,479	14,549	13,819	19,945	24,123	31,699	37,521	446
13,559	11,573	13,121	15,147	18,779	25,141	18,695	547
14,545	19,524	15,435	22,444	25,446	26,344	29,662	521
-----	-----	6,922	7,861	8,615	11,445	13,553	647
9,295	19,462	11,278	15,653	17,197	19,699	19,699	443
13,443	19,349	11,252	15,362	16,241	25,545	27,745	473
-----	-----	3,574	3,777	4,441	4,441	4,441	247
-----	-----	3,536	5,349	5,841	7,661	7,141	371
5,133	4,944	4,179	4,445	4,225	4,444	5,299	147
19,151	11,292	12,217	14,446	21,259	27,145	32,277	541
-----	-----	17,561	17,561	17,561	17,561	17,561	274
24,441	24,627	33,777	33,777	43,247	44,423	49,444	461
13,912	15,726	17,778	24,644	24,699	25,151	27,445	446
5,694	6,657	7,518	8,428	9,444	10,444	11,444	144
3,449	4,467	5,487	6,444	7,444	8,444	9,444	144
13,446	14,445	15,444	24,951	26,444	31,444	35,444	444
12,459	14,744	15,559	16,141	22,455	27,442	27,442	714
-----	-----	9,444	12,458	14,444	17,444	20,444	44
-----	-----	19,714	19,714	12,444	14,444	15,444	44
8,244	8,655	5,444	7,444	9,444	11,444	12,444	44
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
999,999	992,322	1,711,951	1,444,759	1,617,347	1,444,444	1,444,447	444

ESTIMATED CENSUS FROM 1675 TO 1786.

1675.....	4,000
1701.....	5,000
1707.....	7,000
1715.....	11,000
1729.....	35,000
1752.....	100,000
1765.....	200,000
1771.....	250,000
1786.....	350,000

**POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS,
1910, 1900, 1890.**

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Abbottsburg.....	Bladen.....	159		
Aberdeen.....	Moore.....	794	559	227
Advance.....	Davie.....	283	273	
Ahoskie.....	Hertford.....	924	302	
Albemarle.....	Stanly.....	2,116	1,382	248
Alexander.....	Buncombe.....	118		
Almand.....	Swain.....	98		
Andrews.....	Cherokee.....	936		
Angier.....	Harnett.....	221		
Ansonville.....	Anson.....	486		
Apex.....	Wake.....	681	319	269
Archdale.....	Randolph.....	145	182	224
Arden.....	Buncombe.....	151	137	229
Asheboro.....	Randolph.....	1,865	992	510
Asheville.....	Buncombe.....	18,762	14,691	10,235
Atkinson.....	Pender.....	115		
Atlantic.....	Carteret.....	524		
Aulander.....	Bertie.....	543	342	163
Aurora.....	Beaufort.....	440	314	251
Autryville.....	Sampson.....	77	61	
Ayden.....	Pitt.....	990	557	
Baileys.....	Nash.....	195		
Bakersville.....	Mitchell.....	416	511	
Bath.....	Beaufort.....	283	400	
Battleboro.....	Edgecombe and Nash.....	211	229	
Bayboro.....	Famlico.....	370	292	252
Beagrass.....	Martin.....	56		
Beaufort.....	Carteret.....	2,483	2,195	2,007
Belhaven.....	Beaufort.....	2,863	383	
Belmont.....	Gaston.....	1,176	115	
Benson.....	Johnston.....	800	384	191
Bessemer City.....	Gaston.....	1,529	1,100	
Bethel.....	Pitt.....	469	457	377
Big Lick.....	Stanly.....	162	132	69
Biltmore.....	Buncombe.....	173	71	
Biscoe.....	Montgomery.....	697		
Black Creek.....	Wilson.....	219	196	191
Black Mountain.....	Buncombe.....	311	200	
Bladenboro.....	Bladen.....	276		
Blowing Rock.....	Watauga.....	261	331	
Boardman.....	Columbus.....	796	604	
Bonsal.....	Chatham and Wake.....	85		
Boone.....	Watauga.....	179	155	111
Boonville.....	Yadkin.....	282	183	
Bootic.....	Rutherford.....	209	97	
Brevard.....	Transylvania.....	919	584	327
Bridgersville.....	Wilson.....	50	42	
Bridgeton.....	Craven.....	318		
Broadway.....	Lee.....	119		
Brookford.....	Catawba.....	725		
Bryson.....	Swain.....	612	417	
Buie.....	Robeson.....	66		
Buie's Creek.....	Harnett.....	219		
Burgaw.....	Pender.....	956	387	366
Burlington.....	Alamance.....	4,808	3,692	1,716

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Burnsville.....	Yancey.....	422	207	-----
Cameron.....	Moore.....	259	218	236
Candor.....	Montgomery.....	160	-----	-----
Canton.....	Haywood.....	1,393	230	-----
Carthage.....	Moore.....	863	605	485
Cary.....	Wake.....	383	333	423
Castalia.....	Nash.....	219	163	159
Catawba.....	Catawba.....	222	169	196
Cerro Gordo.....	Columbus.....	323	123	129
Chadbourne.....	Columbus.....	1,242	243	156
Chapel Hill.....	Orange.....	1,149	1,099	1,017
Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg.....	34,014	18,091	11,557
Cherry.....	Washington.....	76	-----	-----
Cherryville.....	Gaston.....	1,153	1,008	-----
China Grove.....	Rowan.....	852	887	174
Chocowinity.....	Beaufort.....	127	-----	-----
Claremont.....	Catawba.....	297	160	-----
Clarendon.....	Columbus.....	147	-----	-----
Clarkton.....	Bladen.....	276	-----	-----
Clayton.....	Johnston.....	1,441	754	478
Cleveland.....	Rowan.....	426	198	-----
Clinton.....	Sampson.....	1,101	958	839
Clyde.....	Haywood.....	344	244	90
Coats.....	Harnett.....	169	-----	-----
Colerain.....	Bertie.....	189	207	-----
Collettsville.....	Caldwell.....	80	57	-----
Columbia.....	Tyrrell.....	848	382	209
Columbus.....	Polk.....	122	334	-----
Concord.....	Cabarrus.....	8,715	7,910	4,339
Conetoe.....	Edgecombe.....	158	132	88
Conover.....	Catawba.....	421	413	337
Contentnea.....	Greene.....	246	-----	-----
Cornelius.....	Mecklenburg.....	833	-----	-----
Council.....	Bladen.....	74	-----	-----
Cove City.....	Craven.....	308	-----	-----
Creedmoor.....	Granville.....	324	-----	-----
Creswell.....	Washington.....	329	224	202
Cronly.....	Columbus.....	289	78	122
Crouse.....	Lincoln.....	175	-----	-----
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	300	343	242
Dallas.....	Gaston.....	1,065	514	441
Davidson.....	Mecklenburg.....	1,056	964	481
Denton.....	Davidson.....	320	-----	-----
Denver.....	Lincoln.....	282	199	185
Dillsboro.....	Jackson.....	277	279	-----
Dobson.....	Surry.....	360	327	-----
Dover.....	Craven.....	737	-----	-----
Dudley.....	Wayne.....	164	-----	-----
Dunn.....	Harnett.....	1,823	1,072	419
Durham.....	Durham.....	18,241	6,679	5,485
East Bend.....	Yadkin.....	522	444	-----
East Kings Mountain.....	Gaston.....	383	-----	-----
East Laurinburg.....	Scotland.....	577	-----	-----
East Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	881	-----	-----
East Spencer.....	Rowan.....	1,729	-----	-----
Edenton.....	Chowan.....	2,789	3,046	2,205
Edwards.....	Beaufort.....	171	99	62

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Elizabeth City.....	Pasquotank.....	8,412	6,318	3,251
Elizabethtown.....	Bladen.....	117	144	.....
Elk Park.....	Mitchell.....	377	498	313
Elkin.....	Surry.....	886	860	288
Ellenboro.....	Rutherford.....	293	172	.....
Elon College.....	Alamance.....	200	638	.....
Enfield.....	Halifax.....	1,167	361	568
Enochsville.....	Rowan.....	81	93	.....
Eureka.....	Wayne.....	162	123	.....
Everetts.....	Martin.....	146	127	.....
Evergreen.....	Columbus.....	248	.....	.....
Fairbluff.....	Columbus.....	441	328	243
Fairmont.....	Robeson.....	730	432	.....
Faison.....	Duplin.....	519	308	256
Faith.....	Rowan.....	352	.....	.....
Falkland.....	Pitt.....	132	139	61
Farmville.....	Pitt.....	816	262	140
Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.....	7,045	4,670	4,222
Forest City.....	Rutherford.....	1,592	1,090	419
Forestville.....	Wake.....	137	157	.....
Fountain.....	Pitt.....	189	.....	.....
Four Oaks.....	Johnston.....	329	171	62
Franklin.....	Macon.....	379	335	281
Franklinton.....	Franklin.....	809	761	583
Fremont.....	Wayne.....	951	435	377
Fuquay Springs.....	Wake.....	127	.....	.....
Garner.....	Wake.....	284	.....	.....
Garysburg.....	Northampton.....	169	269	.....
Gastonia.....	Gaston.....	5,759	4,610	1,033
Gatesville.....	Gates.....	203	200	232
Germanton.....	Stokes.....	154	129	.....
Gibsonville.....	Alamance—Guilford.....	1,162	521	.....
Glen Alpine.....	Burke.....	308	137	252
Glenwood.....	McDowell.....	119	.....	.....
Godwin.....	Cumberland.....	102	.....	.....
Gold Hill.....	Rowan.....	304	514	335
Gold Point.....	Martin.....	126	124	.....
Goldsboro.....	Wayne.....	6,107	5,877	4,017
Goldston.....	Chatham.....	240	.....	.....
Graham.....	Alamance.....	2,501	2,052	991
Granite Falls.....	Caldwell.....	381	277	207
Granite Quarry.....	Rowan.....	363	.....	.....
Greensboro.....	Guilford.....	15,895	10,035	3,317
Greenville.....	Pitt.....	4,101	2,565	1,937
Gritton.....	Pitt.....	291	229	121
Grimesland.....	Pitt.....	330	277	.....
Grover.....	Cleveland.....	209	174	126
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	314	306	361
Hamilton.....	Martin.....	452	193	781
Hamlet.....	Richmond.....	2,173	639	.....
Hampton.....	Rutherford.....	205	.....	.....
Hardin Mills.....	Gaston.....	230	205	.....
Harrellsville.....	Hertford.....	110	109	110
Hassel.....	Martin.....	90	.....	.....
Haywood.....	Chatham.....	162	.....	.....
Hazelwood.....	Haywood.....	428	.....	.....
Henderson.....	Vance.....	4,503	3,716	4,191
Hendersonville.....	Henderson.....	2,818	1,917	1,216

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Hertford.....	Perquimans.....	1,841	1,382	733
Hickory.....	Catawba.....	3,716	2,535	2,023
High Point.....	Guilford.....	9,525	4,163	-----
Highland.....	Catawba.....	487	-----	-----
Highlands.....	Macon.....	267	249	233
Hildebran.....	Burke.....	140	109	-----
Hillsboro.....	Orange.....	857	707	662
Hobgood.....	Halifax.....	165	122	-----
Hoffman.....	Richmond.....	175	184	-----
Holly Springs.....	Wake.....	261	219	218
Hollyville.....	Pamlico.....	126	-----	-----
Hookerton.....	Greene.....	204	139	173
Hope Mills.....	Cumberland.....	964	881	456
Hot Springs.....	Madison.....	443	445	695
Hudson.....	Caldwell.....	411	-----	-----
Huntersville.....	Mecklenburg.....	591	533	431
Icemorlee.....	Union.....	398	-----	-----
Indian Trail.....	Union.....	154	-----	-----
Ingold.....	Sampson.....	124	86	78
Iron Station.....	Lincoln.....	107	-----	-----
Jackson.....	Northampton.....	527	441	750
Jacksonville.....	Onslow.....	505	309	170
Jamesville.....	Martin.....	398	235	346
Jason.....	Greene.....	60	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	Ashe.....	184	230	413
Jonesboro.....	Lee.....	799	640	541
Jonesville.....	Yadkin.....	621	-----	-----
Jupiter.....	Buncombe.....	111	127	-----
Kelford.....	Bertie.....	316	167	-----
Kenansville.....	Duplin.....	270	271	291
Kenly.....	Johnston.....	726	260	137
Kernersville.....	Forsyth.....	1,128	652	900
Keyser.....	Moore.....	170	180	295
Kings Mountain.....	Cleveland—Gaston.....	2,218	2,062	429
Kinston.....	Lenoir.....	6,995	4,106	1,726
Kittrell.....	Vance.....	242	168	317
LaGrange.....	Lenoir.....	1,007	853	775
Landis.....	Rowan.....	437	-----	-----
Lasker.....	Cleveland.....	203	121	-----
Lattimore.....	Cleveland.....	297	108	-----
Laurinburg.....	Scotland.....	2,322	1,334	1,357
Lawndale.....	Cleveland.....	568	-----	-----
Leaksville.....	Rockingham.....	1,127	688	726
Leechville.....	Beaufort.....	151	100	-----
Leicester.....	Buncombe.....	153	126	-----
Lenoir.....	Caldwell.....	3,364	1,296	673
Lewards.....	Richmond.....	279	-----	-----
Lewiston.....	Bertie.....	262	163	373
Lexington.....	Davison.....	1,163	1,234	1,440
Liberty.....	Randolph.....	474	304	366
Lilesville.....	Anson.....	386	213	222
Lillington.....	Harnett.....	380	65	-----
Lincolnton.....	Lincoln.....	2,413	828	957
Littleton.....	Halifax—Warren.....	1,152	-----	534
Longview.....	Catawba.....	243	-----	-----
Louisburg.....	Franklin.....	1,775	1,178	667
Lowell.....	Gaston.....	876	290	-----
Lucania.....	Wilson.....	266	236	-----

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Lumber Bridge.....	Robeson.....	165	181	.....
Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	2,230	849	584
McAdenville.....	Gaston.....	983	1,144	.....
McFarland.....	Anson.....	186	112	.....
Macon.....	Warren.....	189	157	.....
Madison.....	Rockingham.....	1,033	813	450
Magnolia.....	Duplin.....	653	454	460
Maiden.....	Catawba.....	661	614	264
Manly.....	Moore.....	220	176	192
Manteo.....	Dare.....	408	312	.....
Mapleton.....	Hertford.....	52	.....	.....
Margarettsville.....	Northampton.....	107	123	63
Marion.....	McDowell.....	1,519	1,116	799
Marlboro.....	Pitt.....	225	111	92
Mars Hill.....	Madison.....	301	280	.....
Marshall.....	Madison.....	802	337	203
Marshville.....	Union.....	499	349	.....
Matthews.....	Mecklenburg.....	396	378	335
Maupin.....	Pitt.....	111	.....	.....
Maxton.....	Robeson.....	1,321	955	694
Mayodan.....	Rockingham.....	874	904	.....
Maysville.....	Jones.....	345	98	.....
Mebane.....	Alamance—Orange.....	693	218	.....
Merry Oaks.....	Chatham.....	88	.....	.....
Micro.....	Johnston.....	74	61	.....
Middleburg.....	Vance.....	117	169	.....
Middlesex.....	Nash.....	467	.....	.....
Milton.....	Caswell.....	419	490	705
Mineral Springs.....	Union.....	86	.....	.....
Mint Hill.....	Mecklenburg.....	191	192	.....
Mocksville.....	Davie.....	1,063	745	.....
Moncure.....	Chatham.....	100	.....	.....
Monroe.....	Union.....	4,082	2,427	1,866
Montezuma.....	Mitchell.....	254	219	.....
Moorestboro.....	Cleveland.....	198	144	197
Moorestville.....	Iredell.....	3,400	1,533	886
Morehead City.....	Carteret.....	2,039	1,379	1,064
Morganton.....	Burke.....	2,742	1,928	1,557
Morrisville.....	Wake.....	451	400	449
Mortimer.....	Caldwell.....	264	.....	.....
Morven.....	Anson.....	498	147	.....
Mount Airy.....	Surry.....	3,844	2,680	1,768
Mount Gilead.....	Montgomery.....	723	395	.....
Mount Holly.....	Gaston.....	526	650	472
Mount Olive.....	Wayne.....	1,071	617	393
Mount Pleasant.....	Cabarrus.....	753	444	375
Mountain Island.....	Gaston.....	347	450	376
Murfreesboro.....	Hertford.....	809	657	674
Murphy.....	Cherokee.....	977	694	803
Nashville.....	Nash.....	750	479	401
Ncbo.....	McDowell.....	160	.....	.....
New Hill.....	Wake.....	95	.....	.....
New London.....	Stanly.....	312	209	317
New Bern.....	Craven.....	9,961	9,000	7,843
Newport.....	Carteret.....	321	328	218
Newton.....	Catawba.....	2,346	1,583	1,008
Newton Grove.....	Sampson.....	73	75	61
North Wilkesboro.....	Wilkes.....	1,902	918	.....

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Norwood.....	Stanly.....	928	663	159
Oak City.....	Martin.....	251	115	.....
Oakley.....	Pitt.....	57	.....	.....
Old Fort.....	McDowell.....	778	253	249
Ore Hill.....	Chatham.....	94	.....	.....
Oriental.....	Pamlico.....	645	300	.....
Orrum.....	Robeson.....	214	.....	.....
Oxford.....	Granville.....	3,018	2,059	2,907
Pactolus.....	Pitt.....	154	52	105
Palmyra.....	Halifax.....	94	131	114
Pantego.....	Beaufort.....	324	253	151
Parkersburg.....	Sampson.....	67	57	.....
Parkton.....	Robeson.....	219	.....	.....
Parneto.....	Martin.....	272	336	.....
Patterson.....	Caldwell.....	86	.....	.....
Peachland.....	Anson.....	232	156	58
Pee Dee.....	Richmond.....	628	.....	.....
Pembroke.....	Robeson.....	258	.....	.....
Pendleton.....	Northampton.....	62	86	.....
Pikeville.....	Wayne.....	210	168	.....
Pilot Mountain.....	Surry.....	652	710	.....
Pine Level.....	Johnston.....	394	266	264
Pine Bluff.....	Moore.....	92	.....	.....
Pinetops.....	Edgecombe.....	211	.....	.....
Pineville.....	Mecklenburg.....	688	585	.....
Pink Hill.....	Lenoir.....	58	.....	.....
Pittsboro.....	Chatham.....	502	424	.....
Plymouth.....	Washington.....	2,165	1,011	1,212
Polkton.....	Anson.....	287	276	247
Pollocksville.....	Jones.....	227	198	143
Powellsville.....	Bertie.....	75	44	.....
Princeton.....	Johnston.....	354	281	248
Princeville.....	Edgecombe.....	627	552	428
Raeford.....	Cumberland.....	580	.....	.....
Raleigh.....	Wake.....	19,218	13,643	12,678
Ramseur.....	Randolph.....	1,022	769	.....
Randleman.....	Randolph.....	1,950	2,190	1,754
Red Springs.....	Robeson.....	1,089	858	.....
Reidsville.....	Rockingham.....	4,828	3,262	2,969
Rennert.....	Robeson.....	179	133	.....
Rhodhiss.....	Caldwell.....	370	.....	.....
Rich Square.....	Northampton.....	367	232	643
Richfield.....	Stanly.....	210	73	.....
Richlands.....	Onslow.....	445	160	198
Ringwood.....	Halifax.....	147	98	92
Roanoke Rapids.....	Halifax.....	1,670	1,009	.....
Robbinsville.....	Graham.....	122	.....	.....
Robeidel.....	Richmond.....	422	.....	.....
Robersonville.....	Martin.....	616	275	228
Rockingham.....	Richmond.....	2,155	1,507	.....
Rockwell.....	Rowan.....	249	.....	.....
Rocky Mount.....	Edgecombe—Nash.....	8,051	2,937	816
Rocky Mount Mills.....	Nash.....	480	605	.....
Rolesville.....	Wake.....	170	155	150
Roper.....	Washington.....	179	.....	.....
Rose Hill.....	Duplin.....	364	.....	.....
Roseboro.....	Sampson.....	183	63	.....
Rosman.....	Transylvania.....	145	.....	.....

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Rowland.....	Robeson.....	787	337	72
Roxboro.....	Person.....	1,425	1,021	421
Roxobel.....	Bertie.....	491	237	.....
Royall Cotton Mills.....	Wake.....	437	.....	.....
Rutherford College.....	Burke.....	229	.....	.....
Rutherfordton.....	Rutherford.....	1,062	880	.....
St. Paul's.....	Robeson.....	419	.....	.....
Salem.....	Forsyth.....	5,533	3,612	2,741
Salisbury.....	Rowan.....	7,153	6,277	4,118
Saluda.....	Polk.....	235	211	.....
Sanford.....	Lee.....	2,282	1,041	367
Saratoga.....	Wilson.....	136	123	102
Scotland Neck.....	Halifax.....	1,726	1,318	778
Seaboard.....	Northampton.....	280	287	201
Selma.....	Johnston.....	1,331	816	527
Shallotte City.....	Brunswick.....	139	149	.....
Sharpsburg.....	Nash.....	121	.....	.....
Shelby.....	Cleveland.....	3,127	1,874	1,394
Shelmerdine.....	Pitt.....	315	.....	.....
Shore.....	Yadkin.....	308	.....	.....
Siler City.....	Chatham.....	895	410	254
Smithfield.....	Johnston.....	1,347	764	550
Snow Hill.....	Greene.....	450	405	283
South Biltmore.....	Buncombe.....	238	312	.....
South Mills.....	Camden.....	390	.....	.....
South Wadesboro.....	Anson.....	202	151	.....
Southern Pines.....	Moore.....	542	517	.....
Southport.....	Brunswick.....	1,484	1,336	1,207
Sparta.....	Alleghany.....	199	501	95
Spencer.....	Rowan.....	1,915	.....	.....
Spring Hope.....	Nash.....	1,246	666	248
Stanley Creek.....	Gaston.....	321	411	.....
Stantonsburg.....	Wilson.....	204	.....	.....
Star.....	Montgomery.....	239	241	.....
Statesville.....	Iredell.....	4,599	3,141	2,318
Stokes.....	Pitt.....	79	.....	.....
Stokesdale.....	Guilford.....	159	.....	.....
Stoneville.....	Rockingham.....	404	.....	115
Stonewall.....	Paullico.....	161	168	196
Stouts.....	Union.....	82	.....	.....
Stovall.....	Granville.....	305	.....	.....
Swan Quarter.....	Hyde.....	185	.....	.....
Swansboro.....	Onslow.....	390	265	233
Sylva.....	Jackson.....	698	281	.....
Tabor.....	Columbus.....	418	.....	.....
Tarboro.....	Edgecombe.....	4,129	2,499	1,921
Taylor'sville.....	Alexander.....	662	413	.....
Teachey's.....	Duplin.....	154	.....	52
Thomasville.....	Davidson.....	3,877	751	590
Tillery.....	Halifax.....	269	258	.....
Toisnot.....	Wilson.....	590	560	182
Trenton.....	Jones.....	331	338	207
Trinity.....	Randolph.....	332	271	380
Troutman.....	Iredell.....	230	.....	.....
Troy.....	Montgomery.....	1,055	878	.....
Tryon.....	Polk.....	700	321	.....
Tunis.....	Hertford.....	43	.....	.....
Union.....	Hertford.....	139	176	102

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Union Mills.....	Rutherford.....	155		
Vanceboro.....	Craven.....	392	291	
Vandemere.....	Pamlico.....	296	169	90
Vass.....	Moore.....	273		
Vaughan.....	Warren.....	420		
Waco.....	Cleveland.....	185	160	105
Wadesboro.....	Anson.....	2,376	1,546	1,198
Wake Forest.....	Wake.....	1,443	823	853
Wakefield.....	Wake.....	287	142	
Wallace.....	Duplin.....	444	218	119
Walnut.....	Madison.....	215		
Walnut Cove.....	Stokes.....	480	336	320
Walstonburg.....	Greene.....	127		
Warrenton.....	Warren.....	807	836	740
Warsaw.....	Duplin.....	723	576	401
Washington.....	Beaufort.....	6,211	4,842	3,545
Watha.....	Pender.....	169		
Waxhaw.....	Union.....	602	752	
Waynesville.....	Haywood.....	2,008	1,307	455
Weaverville.....	Buncombe.....	442	329	216
Webster.....	Jackson.....	227		
Weldon.....	Halifax.....	1,999	1,433	1,286
Wendell.....	Wake.....	759		
West Hickory.....	Catawba.....	846	213	
West Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	231		
Westray.....	Nash.....	46		
Whitakers.....	Edgecombe—Nash.....	755	388	
Whitehall.....	Wayne.....	179	114	
Whiteville.....	Columbus.....	1,368	643	372
Whittier.....	Jackson—Swain.....	216		
Wilbanks.....	Wilson.....	45	46	
Wilkesboro.....	Wilkes.....	799	635	336
Williams.....	Yadkin.....	53		
Williamston.....	Martin.....	1,574	912	751
Wilmington.....	New Hanover.....	25,748	20,976	20,056
Wilson.....	Wilson.....	6,717	3,525	2,126
Windsor.....	Bertie.....	684	597	522
Winfall.....	Perquimans.....	289	222	
Wingate.....	Union.....	353		
Winston.....	Forsyth.....	17,167	10,008	8,018
Winterville.....	Pitt.....	484	243	
Winton.....	Hertford.....	624	688	419
Woodland.....	Northampton.....	312	242	247
Woodleaf.....	Rowan.....	187		
Worthville.....	Randolph.....	593	467	328
Wrightsville Beach.....	New Hanover.....	54	22	
Yadkin College.....	Davidson.....	130	210	
Yadkinville.....	Yadkin.....	432	292	175
Yanceyville.....	Caswell.....	338		
Youngsville.....	Franklin.....	431	345	205
Zebulon.....	Wake.....	483		

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

SECTION 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext,

to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

SEC. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the Convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.

SEC. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 8. The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 10. All elections ought to be free.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for

his defense, and not to be compelled to give evidence against himself or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

SEC. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

SEC. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

SEC. 21. The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

SEC. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by, property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

SEC. 23. The people of the State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

SEC. 24. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

SEC. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tolerated.

SEC. 26. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

SEC. 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

SEC. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex*

post facto law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

SEC. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within the State.

SEC. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 35. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by the law.

SEC. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and, when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

SEC. 4. The Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Sen-

ate District unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

SEC. 6. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 7. Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 8. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 9. In the election of all officers whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such a law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 13. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each house, respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 16. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 18. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 19. The Lieutenant Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 20. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a Speaker (*pro tempore*) in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 21. The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

SEC. 22. Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws; and the two houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place.

SEC. 23. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

SEC. 24. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

SEC. 25. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

SEC. 26. Upon motion made and seconded in either house by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 27. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.

SEC. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of *four dollars* per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance

to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State; a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, the one of them shall

be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports with his message to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasion, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the

General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or, in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disability shall cease or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed, or a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may select such President.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs

more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, *ex officio*, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either house. The Attorney-General shall be, *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished; and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every

action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

SEC. 3. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 5. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

SEC. 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior courts.

SEC. 9. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

SEC. 11. Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the courts of the different districts successively, but no Judge shall hold the courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the courts of the said district.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coördinate department of the Government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court among the other courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provide, also, a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the Judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

SEC. 15. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

SEC. 16. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 19. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

SEC. 20. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before, and pending at the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

SEC. 21. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

SEC. 22. The Superior Courts shall be at all times open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

SEC. 23. A Solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

SEC. 24. In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in a county, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 25. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said office shall hold until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 27. The several justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate

shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to justices of the peace jurisdiction of other civil actions wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the Clerk of the Superior Court for his county.

SEC. 28. When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SEC. 29. In case the office of Clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

SEC. 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years.

SEC. 31. Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly. The Judge or presiding officer, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of

the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

SEC. 32. Any Clerk of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, or of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Judges of said Court, the Clerks of the Superior Courts by the Judge riding the district, and the clerks of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law by the presiding officers of said courts. The clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court as provided in other cases of appeals.

SEC. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes: *Provided*, that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed.

SEC. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by the majority of those who shall vote thereon.

SEC. 5. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election: *Provided*, that removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State's Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article V, section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications

herein prescribed: *Provided*, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article: *Provided*, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required.

SEC. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as So help me, God."

SEC. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: *First*, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God, *Second*, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, and five commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The register of deeds shall be, *ex officio*, clerk of the board of commissioners.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

SEC. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof a clerk and two justices of the peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of the justices of the peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a school committee, consisting of three persons, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The township board of trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make returns to the county commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The clerk shall be, *ex officio*, treasurer of the township.

SEC. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the

necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and *ad valorem* upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

SEC. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this article shall have been carried into effect.

SEC. 12. All charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine and thirteen.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under the general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts, or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and

not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties in this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the literary fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed they shall not be reenacted by the board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and

not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SEC. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or to the guardian if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz., death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: *Provided*, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the penitentiary board or some officer of the State.

SEC. 2. The object of punishment being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's prison or penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of a house of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

SEC. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interests may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

SEC. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails and city police prisons secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

SEC. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State,

the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a board of public charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

SEC. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated, and taught some business or trade.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf-mute, blind, and insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

SEC. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do duty in the militia: *Provided*, that all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention, or No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each house of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject matter of their labor.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of this State, whether heretofore elected or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the offices are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 6. The seat of government of this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

SEC. 7. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

SEC. 8. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and white person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

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PART VIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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2. JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
3. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
4. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.

LOCKE CRAIG, GOVERNOR.

LOCKE CRAIG, Democrat, Governor of North Carolina, was born in Bertie County, N. C., August 16, 1860. Son of Andrew Murdock and Rebecca (Gilliam) Craig. Attended Horner's Military School, 1875-1876. A.B., *cum laude* University of North Carolina, 1880. Represented the Philanthropic Society as one of Commencement orators. Attended the University Law School, 1882. Lawyer. County Attorney; Corporation Counsel for City of Asheville; District Elector, 1892; Elector for State at Large, 1896; Representative in General Assembly, 1899 and 1900. Elected Governor in 1912. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Woodmen of the World; Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Annie Burgin, November 18, 1891. Four children, all boys. Address: *Official*, Raleigh; *home*, Asheville, N. C.

JOHN BRYAN GRIMES, SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Democrat, of Pitt County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 3, 1868. Son of Bryan and Charlotte Emily (Bryan) Grimes. Educated at private schools; Raleigh Male Academy; Trinity School (Chocowinity, N. C.); Lynch's High School (High Point, N. C.); University of North Carolina; Bryant & Stratton Business College (Baltimore, Md.) Planter. Member of State Farmers' Alliance. Member of North Carolina Agricultural Society. Member State Board of Agriculture, 1899-1900. Was elected Secretary of State in 1900, reelected in 1904, 1908, and 1912. Term expires 1916. Ex-President Tobacco Growers' Association of North Carolina. Chairman North Carolina Historical Commission. Member State Literary and Historical Association. President of the North Carolina Society of Sons of the Revolution. Member Executive Committee, Trustees

University of North Carolina; member of the Farmers' Coöperative and Educational Union. Aide-de-camp on staff of Governor Elias Carr, with rank of Colonel. Fraternal orders: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married, November 14, 1894, Miss Mary Octavia Laughinghouse; February 3, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Forest Laughinghouse. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BENJAMIN RICE LACY,

STATE TREASURER.

BENJAMIN R. LACY, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1854. Son of Rev. Drury and Mary Richie (Rice) Lacy. Educated at Preparatory School of R. H. Graves (Graham, N. C.), 1868; Bingham School (Mebane, N. C.), 1869-1870. Fifteen years a locomotive engineer. Member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Delegate to three Grand Conventions of B. of L. E. Alderman of City of Raleigh. State Commissioner of Labor and Printing for six years. Elected State Treasurer in 1900; reëlected in 1904, 1908, 1912. Term expires 1916. Mason, Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian, deacon. Married, June 27, 1882, Miss Mary Burwell. Seven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM PENN WOOD,

STATE AUDITOR.

WILLIAM PENN WOOD, Democrat, of Randolph County, was born at Asheboro, N. C., May 2, 1843. Son of Pennel and Calista (Birkhead) Wood. Educated in common schools of Randolph County, 1850-1861. Merchant. Member Randolph Business Men's Club. Town Treasurer, 1880-1888; County Treasurer, 1890-1894. Represented Randolph and Moore counties in State Senate, 1901; Representative in General Assembly from Randolph County, 1905, 1907. Nominated State Auditor in October, 1919, by the Democratic State Executive Committee, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. F. Dixon, and was elected in the general election in November, 1910; reëlected 1912.

Term expires 1916. Sergeant in Confederate Army. Fraternal orders: Knights of Pythias, Mason, Royal Arch Mason, I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Steward since 1866. Married, September 4, 1872, Miss Etta Gunter. Three children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES YADKIN JOYNER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAMES YADKIN JOYNER, Democrat, of Guilford County, was born in Davidson County, N. C., August 7, 1862, and reared in Lenoir County. Son of John and Sallie A. (Wooten) Joyner. Educated at La Grange Academy; University of North Carolina, Ph.B., 1881; LL.D. (University of North Carolina). Principal of LaGrange Academy, 1881-1883; County Superintendent of Schools of Lenoir County, 1882-1883; teacher in graded schools at Winston, N. C., 1884-85; lawyer in Goldsboro, N. C., 1886-1889; Chairman of Wayne County Board of Education, 1887-1889; Superintendent of Goldsboro Graded Schools, 1889-1893; President North Carolina Teachers' Assembly; member of the Rockefeller Sanitation Commission; Professor of English Language and Literature at the State Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina, 1893-1902; Chairman of Sub-text-book Commission of North Carolina, 1901; appointed by Governor Aycock Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina February, 1902, to fill unexpired term made vacant by the death of Gen. T. F. Toon; elected at general election, November, 1902; reëlected 1904, 1908, 1912. Term expires 1916. Secretary of the Association of State Superintendents of the Southern States, 1903-1907; president, 1907-1912. President National Education Association, 1910. Member of the Board of Aldermen of Greensboro, N. C., 1899-1902. Married at La Grange, December, 1887, Miss Effie E. Rouse. Two children. Baptist. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS WALTER BICKETT,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THOMAS W. BICKETT, Democrat, of Franklin County, was born at Monroe, N. C., February 28, 1869. Son of T. W. and Mary A. (Cov-

ington) Bickett. Educated at Wake Forest College, A.B., 1890. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1892-1893. Lawyer. Representative in General Assembly, 1907. In 1908, elected Attorney-General of North Carolina, and reelected in 1912. Term expires 1916. Mason. Episcopalian. Married Miss Fannie Yarborough, November 29, 1898. One child. *Home* address: Louisburg, N. C.; *official* address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born December 26, 1839, at Hillsboro, N. C. Son of William A. and Susan (Washington) Graham. Educated at private schools, 1847-1848; Caldwell Institute (Hillsboro, N. C.); Union Academy (Washington, D. C.); University of North Carolina, 1856-1859; Princeton College, A.B., 1860. Farmer. President North Carolina Farmers' Alliance two terms; State Senator, 1874-1875, 1879; Representative, 1905. Member of North Carolina Board of Agriculture, 1899-1908. Elected Commissioner of Agriculture in 1908, and reelected in 1912. Term expires 1916. Captain Co. K, 2d N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A. Major and Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina State Troops. Baptist. Moderator of South Fork Association. Thirty years Chairman of Executive Committee. President Baptist State Convention. Author: Gen. Joseph Graham and His Revolutionary Papers; History of South Fork Association; Life and Services of Gen. William L. Davidson; Battle of Ramsaur's Mill; History of Second Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and North Carolina Adjutant General's Department (North Carolina Regiments, 1861-1865, Walter Clark, Editor). Married first Miss Julia R. Lane, June 9, 1864; second, Miss Sallie Clark, November, 1914. Eleven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MITCHELL LEE SHIPMAN,
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN, Democrat, of Henderson County, was born at Bowman's Bluff, Henderson County, December 31, 1866. Son of F. M.

and Martha A. (Dawson) Shipman. Educated in public schools and private high schools. Editor. Teacher. Superintendent Public Instruction Transylvania County, 1892-1895. Twice First Vice-President, twice Historian, and once President North Carolina Press Association. Member National Editorial Association. Chairman Henderson County Democratic Executive Committee, 1898-1906; Chairman Senatorial and Congressional District committees; member State Democratic Executive Committee; Calendar Clerk, State Senate, 1899-1905; Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1905-1908. Elected Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1908-1912. Term expires 1916. Second Vice-President International Association of Labor Commissioners and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Fraternal orders: Odd Fellows (Past Grand Master), Knights of Pythias (Past Chancellor), Royal Arcanum, Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Clerk of North Carolina Association, 1902. Married Miss Lula Osborne, of Brevard, July 12, 1896. Four children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES R. YOUNG,

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Democrat, of Vance County, was born February 13, 1853, in Granville County, N. C. Son of Dr. P. W. and Jane Eliza (Cooper) Young. Educated at Horner's Military School (Oxford, N. C.); Hampden-Sidney College (Va.) Insurance agent. Clerk Vance County Superior Court, 1881-1890. State Insurance Commissioner since 1899. Fraternal orders: Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows. Presbyterian. Elder. Married Miss Virginia Nichols. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MILES OSBORNE SHERRILL,

STATE LIBRARIAN.

MILES OSBORNE SHERRILL, Democrat, of Catawba County, was born at Sherrill's Ford on the Catawba River in Catawba County, N. C. July 26, 1841. Son of Hiram and Sarah Sherrill. Was educated in

the common schools, Rhehobeth Academy, 1859, and at Taylorsville, N. C., in 1860 and 1861. Volunteered in the Catawba Rifles, 1861. Was elected Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Superior Court of Catawba County in 1868 and served for fourteen years. Representative in General Assembly 1882 and 1883, and State Senator 1885, 1893. Cashier in the Collector's office under Hon. C. Dowd, and also under Hon. Kerr Craige, during Cleveland's administrations. Served in the Confederate Army from the beginning of the war until he lost a leg at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May, 1864, and spent the remaining months of the war in prison. Past Grand Master of I. O. O. F. Methodist. Many times a delegate to annual conferences, also to General Conference. Married Miss Sarah R. Bost in May, 1867. Seven children.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WALTER CLARK, CHIEF JUSTICE.

WALTER CLARK, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., August 19, 1846. Son of David and Anna M. (Thorne) Clark. Graduated from University of North Carolina, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A. Admitted to the bar, 1868. Judge of Superior Court, 1885-1889. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1889-1902. Chief Justice since January 1, 1903. Frequent contributor to periodical literature. Author: Clark's Annotated Code of Civil Procedure. Translator from the French: Constant's Memoirs of Napoleon (3 vols.). Editor: The State Records of North Carolina (16 vols.); The North Carolina Regiments, 1861-1865 (5 vols.); Reprints of North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, with annotations (132 vols.). President North Carolina Literary and Historical Association; Trustee of Trinity College. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Methodist. Married Miss Susan W., daughter of William A. Graham, January 28, 1874. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

PLATT DICKINSON WALKER, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

PLATT D. WALKER, Democrat, of Mecklenburg County, was born in Wilmington, N. C. Son of Thomas D. and Mary Vance (Dickinson) Walker. Educated at George W. Jewett's School, Wilmington, and James H. Horner's School, Oxford, N. C.; University of North Carolina, Class of 1869. Finished collegiate course at University of Virginia and studied law there under Prof. John B. Minor and Prof. Southall, receiving LL.B. diploma in 1869. Obtained his license to practice law at June Term, 1870, of Supreme Court; admitted to the Bar of North Carolina and settled at Rockingham, 1870, and prac-

ticed law with the late Hon. Walter L. Steele, afterwards member of Congress. Representative from Richmond County in General Assembly of North Carolina, 1874-1875. Removed to Charlotte, 1876, and entered into partnership with the late Hon. Clement Dowd (afterwards member of Congress) for the practice of the law, and in November, 1880, with Hon. Armistead Burwell, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1892 with E. T. Cansler, Esq. Has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina since January 1, 1903. First President of the North Carolina Bar Association, 1899. Trustee of the University of North Carolina. Director of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company of Charlotte. LL.D. (Davidson College, 1903), and LL.D. (University of North Carolina, 1908). Episcopalian. Married Miss Nettie Settle Covington, June 5, 1878, at Reidsville, N. C.; Miss Alma Locke Mordecai, June 8, 1910. Residence: Charlotte, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

GEORGE H. BROWN, Democrat, of Beaufort County, was born in Washington, N. C., May 3, 1850. Son of Sylvester T. and Elizabeth (Benner) Brown. Educated at Horner's Military School (Oxford, N. C.) Studied law and was admitted to the Bar, and engaged in the practice at Washington, N. C., from 1872 to 1889. Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, 1889-1904. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1904; reëlected, 1912. Term expires, 1920. On December 17, 1874, was married to Mrs. Laura Ellison. Residence: Washington, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOKE.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

WILLIAM A. HOKE, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., October 25, 1851. Son of Col. John Franklin and Catherine Wilson (Alexander) Hoke. Educated at private schools.

Studied law under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, at Richmond Hill, N. C. Admitted to Bar, 1872. Practiced law at Shelby and Lincolnton, N. C., until 1891. Representative in Legislature of North Carolina in 1889. Judge of the Superior Court, 1891-1904. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1904; re-elected, 1912. Term expires 1920. Member Society of the Cincinnati. Episcopalian. At Lincolnton, December 16, 1897, married to Miss Mary McBee. Residence: Lincolnton, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS ALLEN,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS ALLEN, Democrat, of Wayne County, was born at Kenansville, North Carolina, March 26, 1860. Son of William A. and Maria Goodwin (Hicks) Allen. Educated at R. W. Millard's and Samuel Clement's schools, Kenansville, 1868-1876, and at Trinity College, 1876-1877. Studied law under his father. Lawyer. Representative from Wayne County in General Assembly 1893, 1899, 1901. Chairman Board of Education Wayne County. Judge Superior Court, 1894-1895; 1903-1911. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1910. Methodist. Has been a member Board of Stewards and now Trustee Methodist Orphanage. Married, November 3, 1886, Miss Mattie M. Moore. Five children. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS.

F. M. SIMMONS, Democrat, of Trenton (R. F. D.), Jones County, was born January 20, 1854, in the county of Jones, N. C. Graduated at Trinity College with the degree of A.B., in June, 1873; was admitted to the Bar in 1875, and has practiced the profession of law since then. In 1886 was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. In 1893 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Collection District of North Carolina, and served in that office during the term of Mr. Cleveland. In the campaigns of 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906, was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. Received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, N. C., June, 1901. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Marion Butler, Populist, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and reëlected in 1907, and again in 1913, having been chosen in the Democratic primary, November 5, 1912, over two opponents, Governor W. W. Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark. His term of service will expire March 3, 1919.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN, Democrat, of Salisbury, was born January 3, 1854, in Salisbury, Rowan County. Graduated Trinity College, North Carolina, with the degree of A.B., June, 1874; the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him two years later; taught school two years; was Private Secretary to Governor Z. B. Vance in 1877-1878,

and Private Secretary to Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1879. Began the practice of law in his native town in 1880; has had a leading practice; was five times a member of the Legislature, sessions of 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, and 1899; was the choice of the Democratic caucus for Speaker in 1887, and was defeated by one vote, through a combination of Independents and Republicans; was the unanimous choice of his party and elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, session of 1893; was President of the North Carolina Railroad Company in 1894; was the choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator in 1895, and was defeated in open session by Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, through a combination of Republicans and Populists; was Chairman of Democratic State Conventions, 1900-1910; has been for ten years a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University; is also a Trustee of Trinity College; was chosen Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1900. Married Miss Mary P., the eldest daughter of United States Senator, afterwards Chief Justice, A. S. Merrimon, October 31, 1878. Was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, for the term beginning March 4, 1903. His first term expired March 3, 1909. The unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus, he was reëlected January 19, 1909, for a second term. November 3, 1914, he was elected for a third term, being the first Senator elected in North Carolina by a direct vote of the people.

REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN HUMPHREY SMALL.

(*First District.*—Counties: Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington—14 counties.)

JOHN HUMPHREY SMALL, Democrat, of Beaufort County, was born in Washington, N. C. Educated in the schools of Washington and at Trinity College, North Carolina. Is a lawyer in active practice. Left college in 1876 and taught school from 1876 to 1880. Licensed

to practice law in January, 1881. Elected Reading Clerk of the State Senate in 1881. Elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Beaufort County in the latter part of 1881. Elected and continued to serve as Solicitor of the Inferior Court of Beaufort County from 1882 to 1885. Proprietor and editor of the *Washington Gazette* from 1883 to 1886. Attorney of the Board of Commissioners of Beaufort County from 1888 to 1896. A member of the City Council from May, 1887, to May, 1890, and for one year, during that period, was Mayor of Washington. Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the First Congressional District in 1888. Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County from 1889 to 1898. Democratic Presidential Elector in the First Congressional District in 1896. Has been for several years, and is now, Chairman of the Public School Committee of Washington. Elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses. Address: Washington, N. C.

CLAUDE KITCHIN.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson—8 counties.)

CLAUDE KITCHIN, Democrat, of Halifax County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., near Scotland Neck, March 24, 1869. Graduated from Wake Forest College, June, 1888, and was married to Miss Kate Mills, November 13th of the same year. Admitted to the Bar September, 1890, and has since been engaged in the practice of the law at Scotland Neck. Elected to Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. Address: Scotland Neck, N. C.

GEORGE E. HOOD.

(*Third District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, Wayne—9 counties.)

GEORGE E. HOOD, Democrat, from the Third District, was born in Wayne County, N. C., January 25, 1875. Son of Edward B. and

Edith (Bridgers) Hood. Received his education in the Goldsboro Graded Schools. Studied law under the late Isaac F. Dortch and D. M. Hardy, and received his license to practice February 3, 1906. Member Wayne County Bar Association; Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce. Treasurer of Wayne County, 1898-1900. In 1901 represented Wayne County in the State Legislature. Mayor of Goldsboro, 1901-1907. Presidential Elector of the Third Congressional District in 1912. Captain of Company B, Second North Carolina Regiment, from 1898 to 1905. On November 23, 1905, was promoted by Governor R. B. Glenn to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was Assistant General of Ordnance of the North Carolina National Guard. Retired in 1909 with the rank of Colonel. Odd Fellow. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M.; in 1903-1904 was State Chancellor, and since 1905 has been member of the National Supreme Judiciary of that order. Methodist. Married, September 23, 1903, Miss Julia Annie Flowers. On November 3, 1914, he was elected a member of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

EDWARD WILLIAM POU.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake—6 counties.)

EDWARD WILLIAM POU, Democrat, of Johnston County, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., September 9, 1863. Presidential Elector in 1888. Elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina in 1890, 1894, and 1898. Elected to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN.

(*Fifth District.*—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry—11 counties.)

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, Democrat, of Greensboro, was born January 29, 1841, in Pittsboro, Chatham County; moved with his father's

family to Fayetteville when he was 12 years of age. Prepared for college at the Pittsboro Academy, and at the Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville. Graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1861. In response to the call for volunteers, he left the University before the commencement exercises and volunteered as a private in the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, which was in the first North Carolina (or Bethel) Regiment. Upon the disbanding of this regiment, he joined a company from Chatham County; was lieutenant, then captain, and afterwards its major. This company belonged to the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment. He served with Lee's Army during the entire war; was three times wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox. He is one of the twelve soldiers who were engaged in the battle at Bethel and who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Chatham County, where he taught school for a year; while there he studied law under Hon. John Manning and procured his license to practice. Married Miss Catherine de Rosset Wright, January 8, 1866. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington, where he practiced law for many years; he was a member of the firm of Wright & Stedman. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1880. Elected Lieutenant Governor, 1884. In 1898 he moved to Greensboro and formed a co-partnership with A. Wayland Cooke, under the firm name of Stedman & Cooke. Since residing in Greensboro he has served as president of the North Carolina Bar Association. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Kitchin a director of the North Carolina Railroad Company, representing the State's interest, and was afterwards elected its president. For many years he was trustee of the University of North Carolina. He is a director of the Guilford Battle Ground Company; was elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses.

HANNIBAL LAFAYETTE GODWIN.

(*Sixth District*.—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson—7 counties.)

HANNIBAL LAFAYETTE GODWIN, Democrat, of Harnett County, was born November 3, 1873, on a farm near Dunn, in Harnett County.

N. C. Educated in the schools of Dunn and at Trinity College, Durham, N. C. Read law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1896. Married Miss Mattie Barnes, December 23, 1896. Member of the State Senate of the North Carolina Legislature in 1903. Elected in 1904 Democratic Presidential Elector for the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from 1904 to 1906. Elected to the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. Address: Dunn, N. C.

ROBERT NEWTON PAGE.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin—13 counties.)

ROBERT NEWTON PAGE, Democrat, of Montgomery County, was born at Cary, Wake County, N. C., October 26, 1859. Educated at Cary High School and Bingham Military School. Moved to Moore County in 1880, and has been for more than twenty years actively engaged in the lumber business. Has been treasurer of the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Company since 1890. Moved to Montgomery County in 1897. Elected from that county to the Legislature of 1901. Married, in 1888, to Miss Flora Shaw, of Moore County, and has four children. Elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. Address: Biscoe, N. C.

ROBERT LEE DOUGHTON.

(*Eighth District.*—Counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, and Watauga—9 counties.)

ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Democrat, Laurel Springs, N. C., was born at Laurel Springs, N. C., November 7, 1863; was educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs and Sparta High Schools; is a farmer and stock raiser; was appointed a member of the Board

of Agriculture in 1903; elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth District of North Carolina in 1908; served as a director of the State Prison from 1909 to 1911; elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses.

EDWIN YATES WEBB.

(*Ninth District*.—Counties: Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey—10 counties.)

EDWIN YATES WEBB, Democrat, of Cleveland County, was born in Shelby, N. C., May 23, 1872. Attended Shelby Military Institute; graduated at Wake Forest College, 1893. Studied law at University of North Carolina. Received license from the Supreme Court to practice, in February, 1894. Took post-graduate course in law at University of Virginia, 1896. Began practice of law February, 1894, forming partnership with his brother, J. L. Webb, then Solicitor of the Twelfth Judicial District, which partnership existed until December, 1904, when it was dissolved by the appointment of his brother to the Superior Court Judgeship. Elected State Senator in 1900. Temporary Chairman of the State Democratic Convention in 1900. Chairman of the Senatorial District in 1896. Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, 1898-1902. Married Miss Willie Simmons, daughter of Dr. W. G. Simmons, of Wake Forest, N. C., November 15, 1894. Elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. Address: Shelby, N. C.

JAMES JEFFERSON BRITT.

(*Tenth District*.—Counties: Cherokee, Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania—13 counties.)

JAMES JEFFERSON BRITT, Republican, from the Tenth District, was born in Johnson City, Tenn., March 4, 1861. Son of James J. and

Nancy J. (Underwood) Britt. Educated in the public schools. Lawyer. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association. Served as Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, 1898-1905; as Assistant United States District Attorney in 1906; as Special Counsel of the Post Office Department, 1909-1910; and as Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1910-1913. Senator in 1909 from the Thirty-sixth District of North Carolina. Mason. Odd Fellow. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M. Royal Arcanum. Baptist. On November 3, 1914, was elected a member of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Address: Asheville, N. C.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. 1915.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

ELIJAH LONGSTREET DAUGHTRIDGE,

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

ELIJAH LONGSTREET DAUGHTRIDGE, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, was born near Rocky Mount, N. C., January 17, 1863. Son of William M. and Della (Williford) Daughtridge. Attended Bingham School, 1881-1882. Farmer. President of Daughtridge Supply Company; President Planters Oil and Fertilizer Company, and director in other companies. Alderman and Vice Recorder of Rocky Mount, 1910-1911; County Commissioner, 1898-1900; Member Legislature from Edgecombe County, 1901 and 1903; Member State Board of Agriculture and Board of Trustees A. and M. College, 1901 and 1902; President State Fair Association, 1906 and 1907; Member and Treasurer of North Carolina Jamestown Commission, 1907; Treasurer Rocky Mount Road Commission, 1907-1913. In 1913 he was a member of the American Commission that visited Europe for the purpose of studying coöperative agriculture, rural credits and country life. Lieutenant and Captain in local military company, 1896 and 1897. Methodist. Married Miss Mary W. Odom in 1883. Seven children, five sons and two daughters. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

SENATORS.

JAMES BOBBITT ATWATER.

(*Twenty-first District.*—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Scotland. Two Senators.)

JAMES BOBBITT ATWATER, of Chatham County, Democrat, Senator from Twenty-first District, was born July 16, 1864, in Orange County.

Son of Jehiel and Martha (Warren) Atwater. Prepared for college at Bynum High School, 1877-1880, and the Pittsboro Academy, 1880-1883. Graduate of Eastman National Business College, 1884. Merchant. Director of the Bank of Pittsboro. Secretary-treasurer of the Poe-Atwater Mercantile Company. County Commissioner of Chatham, 1905. Member of County Board of Education, 1909-1914. President Chatham County Good Roads Association, 1910-1914. Represented Chatham County as expert accountant in dividing taxables and prorating indebtedness between Chatham and the new county of Lee. Keeper of Records and Seal; Chancellor; Commander, and Representative of the Grand Lodge of K. of P. Methodist. Member of the North Carolina Conference. Married Miss Nellie E. Page. Seven children. Address: Bynum, N. C.

ROBERT LUCIEN BALLOU.

(*Thirty-fourth District.*—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga. One Senator.)

ROBERT LUCIEN BALLOU, of Ashe County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-fourth District, was born in Ashe County, August 2, 1875. Son of Jerome Uriah and Mary Jane (Witherspoon) Ballou. Educated at Sparta Institute, 1893-1895; Eastern College, Front Royal, Va., 1901-1902. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1902-1903. Lawyer. Director of the Bank of Ashe at Jefferson. Reading Clerk in the State Senate, 1907. President of the Jefferson Collegiate Institute. A. F. and A. M. Married, January 19, 1910, to Virginia Gertrude Maxwell. One child. Address: Jefferson, N. C.

LINVILLE BUMGARNER.

(*Twenty-eighth District.*—Counties: Davie, Wilkes, Yadkin. One Senator.)

LINVILLE BUMGARNER, of Wilkes County, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-eighth District, was born at Millers Creek, N. C., in 1867. Son of Rev. J. L. and Phæbe (Hlincher) Bumgarner. Attended

common schools 1874-1884-1885; Moravian Falls Academy, 1885. Farmer, Wilkesboro, N. C. United States Census Enumerator, 1890; Coroner, 1892-96; Justice of the Peace, 1896-98; Clerk of the Superior Court, 1898-1902; taught school, 1896-97; Secretary-Treasurer of Oak Furniture Company, 1903-07; City Alderman, 1908-12; member of General Assembly, 1913. Methodist; steward, 1896-98. Married in 1889 to Miss Bessie McNeill. Twelve children; six sons and six daughters. Address: Wilkesboro, N. C.

HUGH GWYNN CHATHAM.

(*Twenty-sixth District.*—County: Forsyth. One Senator.)

HUGH GWYNN CHATHAM, of Forsyth County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, was born at Elkin, N. C., June 19, 1864. Son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gwynn) Chatham. Attended High School at Elkin and at Jonesville, 1872-1882. Vanderbilt University, 1882-1883. Manufacturer. President Chatham Manufacturing Company; Inverness Cotton Mills. Vice-President Elkin National Bank. President North Carolina Railroad Company, 1901-1909. Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee 1907-1908. Mason. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Married Miss Martha Therman. Two children. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

EDGAR BURGESS CLOUD.

(*Thirty-second District.*—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

EDGAR BURGESS CLOUD, of Polk County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-second District, was born in Columbus, N. C., in 1872. Was prepared for college in Columbus High School, and studied law at Wake Forest College. Lawyer. Mayor of Columbus in 1906. K. of P.; Past Chancellor, Commander 1904, and Prelate of Columbus Lodge for several years. Presbyterian. Married Miss Ada Walker. Address: Columbus, N. C.

WALTER LUDFORD COHOON.

(*First District*.—Counties: Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, Hertford. Two Senators.)

WALTER LUDFORD COHOON, of Pasquotank County, Democrat, Senator from the First District, was born May 31, 1875, in Elizabeth City, N. C. Son of Frederick F. and Lydia A. (Brothers) Cohoon. Attended Atlantic Collegiate Institute, 1885-1891. B.L. of Wake Forest College, 1898. Won class orators' medal. Lawyer. Took active part in the campaigns of 1898-1900. Member of the editorial staff of the (Raleigh) *Morning Post*, 1898-1901. Secretary Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce, 1904-1908. City Attorney, 1909-1913. Reading Clerk of the State Senate, 1901-1905. Presidential elector, 1908. In 1901 founded the *Tar Heel*, a weekly newspaper of Elizabeth City, which he edited until 1906. Member of the order of Red Men; Jr. O. U. A. M., Past Councilor and member of the State Council. Baptist. Married Miss Margaret Williams. Two children. Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIAM BRYANT COOPER.

(*Tenth District*.—Counties: New Hanover and Brunswick. One Senator.)

WILLIAM BRYANT COOPER, of New Hanover, Democrat, Senator from the Tenth District, was born January 22, 1867, at Cool Spring, S. C. Son of Noah B. and Lucina (Gerrett) Cooper. Attended Mullins (S. C.) Graded Schools, 1877-1887. Cotton exporter. Alderman and Mayor *pro tem* of the city of Wilmington, 1902-1903. Member Board of Audit and Finance. President Produce Exchange, Wilmington, 1900. President Merchants' Association, Wilmington, 1905. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Frances Ada Gore. Three children. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

TITLES GRANDY CURRIN.

(*Seventeenth District*.—Counties: Granville and Person. One Senator.)

TITLES GRANDY CURRIN, of Granville County, Democrat, Senator from the Seventeenth District, was born in Granville County in 1873. Son of Joseph and Henrietta (Hobgood) Currin. Educated at Horner Military School, 1892-1893. Farmer. President Granville Farmers Tobacco Company, 1911-1914. Chairman Board of Education of Granville County, 1908-1914. Mason. Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married, December 21, 1898, to Miss Mary Blalock. Four children. Address: Oxford, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. DAVIS.

(*Thirty-third District*.—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell. Two Senators.)

BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, of Burke County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-third District. Merchant. President of the Vandois Hosiery Mills. Has been Mayor of Morganton. Representative from Burke County in 1905; Senator, 1907. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Address: Morganton, N. C.

ARTHUR MILLS DIXON.

(*Thirty-first District*.—Gaston County. One Senator.)

ARTHUR MILLS DIXON, of Gaston County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-first District, was born May 2, 1882, in Gaston County, N. C. Son of J. K. and Hester C. (Wilson) Dixon. Prepared for college in the private schools of Gastonia and Athens (Ga.), 1899-1900; North Carolina A. and M. College, 1902-1903. Manufacturer. Superintendent of Trenton Cotton Mills. Alderman of Gastonia, 1909-1913. Member County Democratic Executive Committee 1910-1912. Member Democratic Congressional Executive Committee,

1914. Member Kappa Alpha (college) Fraternity; Improved Order of Red Men; A. F. and A. M.; Shriner. Methodist. Married Miss Lottie T. Ray. Address: Gastonia, N. C.

J. S. EFIRD.

(*Twenty-third District*.—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Stanly, Union. Two Senators.)

J. S. EFIRD, of Stanly County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-third District. State Senator, 1907. Address: Albemarle, N. C.

CARTER HARRISON FISHER.

(*Fourteenth District*.—Counties: Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Sampson. Two Senators.)

CARTER HARRISON FISHER, of Sampson County, Republican, Senator from the Fourteenth District, was born in Sampson County, October 22, 1889. Son of Alexander Franklin and Mary Louise (Owen) Fisher. Prepared for college at Buie's Creek Academy, 1910-1911. Will receive degree of LL.B. at Wake Forest College in 1915. Licensed to practice law in August, 1914. Lawyer. Baptist. Address: Roseboro, N. C.

OLIVER MAX GARDNER.

(*Thirty-second District*.—Counties: Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Rutherford. Two Senators.)

OLIVER MAX GARDNER, of Cleveland County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-second District, was born at Shelby, N. C., March 22, 1882. Son of Dr. O. P. and Margaret (Young) Gardner. B.S. of the N. C. A. and M. College, 1903. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1905-1906. Captain football teams, N. C. A. and M. College and University of North Carolina. Won debater's and

orator's medal; two years Instructor in Chemistry at N. C. A. and M. College. Lawyer. In 1908, was State Organizer of Democratic Clubs; County Chairman Cleveland County, 1908-1910. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; member of the Board of Trustees of the N. C. A. and M. College; member of the North Carolina Bar Association; State Senator, 1911. Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Sigma Nu Fraternity and Gorgon's Head (college fraternities). Baptist. Married, November 6, 1908, Miss Fay Lamar Webb, daughter of Judge James L. Webb, Shelby, N. C. Three children. Address: Shelby, N. C.

DENNISON F. GILES.

(*Thirty-third District.*—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell. Two Senators.)

DENNISON F. GILES, of McDowell County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-third District, was born in Burke County, July 26, 1879. Son of Rev. M. D. and Julia (Gibbs) Giles. Attended Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute; Trinity College; University of North Carolina. Teacher. Four years Principal of Nebo High School. Seven years Superintendent of Public Instruction of McDowell County. Three years Superintendent of Marion Graded Schools. North Carolina Representative of the Rand-McNally & Company. Mason. K. of P. Methodist. Married Miss Katherine Reed. Two children. Address: Marion, N. C.

HENRY AUGUSTUS GILLIAM.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Halifax and Edgecombe. Two Senators.)

HENRY AUGUSTUS GILLIAM, of Edgecombe County, Democrat, Senator from the Fourth District, was born in Edenton, N. C., September 7, 1870. Son of Henry Augustus and Hannah (Clements) Gilliam. Educated at Horner's Military School, 1881-1883; Tarboro Male Academy, 1883-1886; University of North Carolina, 1886-1889. Studied

law at the University of North Carolina, 1891-1892. Lawyer. Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, 1896. Member State Central Executive Committee, 1900-1912. Representative from Edgecombe County, 1899; State Senator, 1913. County Attorney for Edgecombe, 1908-1912. Trustee of University of North Carolina, 1908-1913. Episcopalian. Address: Tarboro, N. C.

FORDYCE C. HARDING.

(*Fifth District*.—County: Pitt. One Senator.)

FORDYCE C. HARDING, of Pitt County, Democrat. Senator from the Fifth District. Lawyer. Address: Greenville, N. C.

RUFUS LAFAYETTE HAYMORE.

(*Twenty-seventh District*.—Counties: Stokes and Surry. One Senator.)

RUFUS LAFAYETTE HAYMORE, of Surry County, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, was born in Surry County in 1851. Lawyer. County Commissioner, 1883. Mayor of Mount Airy, N. C., 1897. Representative in the General Assembly of 1909, 1913. State Senator, 1911. Baptist; church treasurer; Sunday School superintendent, 1896, 1897, 1898. Address: Mount Airy, N. C.

JOHN C. HERBERT.

(*Thirty-eighth District*.—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon. One Senator.)

JOHN C. HERBERT, of Clay County, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-eighth District, was born in Rabun County, Ga., July 5, 1857. Son of William H. and Sallie (Moore) Herbert. Attended Hicksville High School, Clay County, 1868-1874. Farmer. Charter member of the Hiwassee Valley Railroad Company; director since

1913. United States Commissioner, 1898-1914. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Octavia S. Taylor. Six children. Address: Hayesville, N. C.

FRANKLIN P. HOBGOOD, Jr.

(*Twentieth District*.—County: Guilford. One Senator.)

FRANKLIN P. HOBGOOD, Jr., of Guilford County, Democrat, Senator from the Twentieth District, was born in Granville County, December 17, 1872. Son of Franklin P. and Mary Anne (Royal) Hobgood. Educated at Horner Military School; Wake Forest College, A.B., 1893; valedictorian; George Washington University, LL.B., 1898. Lawyer. Senator from Guilford County in the General Assembly of 1911-1913. Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M. Baptist. Married October 9, 1907. Miss Lucy McGee Glenn. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

J. WORTHY JOHNSON.

(*Thirteenth District*.—Counties: Cumberland and Hoke. One Senator.)

J. WORTHY JOHNSON, of Hoke County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirteenth District, was born July 11, 1864, in Moore County, N. C. Son of Samuel E. and Amanda (Worthy) Johnson. Attended Union Home School, 1877-1880. Farmer. President Bank of Hoke. President Hoke Oil and Fertilizer Company. County Commissioner of Cumberland County, 1906-1908. Mayor of Raeford, 1909-1911. Chairman of Board of County Commissioners of Hoke County, 1911-1914. A. F. and A. M. B. P. O. E. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mattie R. Seawell. Five children. Address: Raeford, N. C.

RIVERS DUNN JOHNSON.

(*Ninth District*.—Counties: Duplin and Pender. One Senator.)

RIVERS DUNN JOHNSON, of Duplin County, Democrat, Senator from the Ninth District, was born at Wilson, N. C., December 29, 1885. Son of Seymour Anderson and Annie Elizabeth (Clark) Johnson.

Educated at Warsaw High School; James Sprunt Institute, Kenansville; Wake Forest College; Wake Forest Law School. Lawyer. Mayor of Warsaw, 1909-1910. State Senator, 1911. Address: Warsaw, N. C.

CHARLES ANDREW JONAS.

(*Thirtieth District*.—Counties: Catawba and Lincoln. One Senator.)

CHARLES ANDREW JONAS, of Lincoln County, Republican, Senator from the Thirtieth District, was born at Reepsville, Lincoln County, N. C., August 14, 1876. Son of Cephas A. and Martha S. (Ronce) Jonas. Prepared for college at Ridge Academy, 1894-1895; Fallston, 1896-1899. Ph.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1902. Lawyer. City Attorney of Lincolnton, N. C., 1908-1910. Trustee Lincolnton Graded Schools, 1912-1914. Corporal Co. A, North Carolina National Guard. K. of P.; Vice-Chancellor, 1914. Improved Order of Red Men. Methodist. Married Miss Rosa Petrie. Three children. Address: Lincolnton, N. C.

JOHN EDWARD LINEBACK.

(*Thirty-fifth District*.—Counties: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Yancey. One Senator.)

JOHN EDWARD LINEBACK, of Avery County, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-fifth District, was born in Mitchell County, N. C. Son of Henry and Laura (Wilson) Lineback. Attended public schools; Holly Springs College, 1890-1896. Merchant. I. O. O. F. Married Miss Emma Goss. Three children. Address: Elk Park, N. C.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN McAULAY.

(*Twenty-second District*.—Counties: Montgomery, Randolph. One Senator.)

WILLIAM FRANKLIN McAULAY, of Montgomery County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-second District, was born February 6,

1863. Son of D. C. and Palestine G. McAulay. Studied at Trinity College, 1881-1882. Farmer. President of the Mt. Gilead Telephone Company, 1904-1914. President Mt. Gilead Cotton Oil Company, 1910-1914. President Peoples Building and Loan Association, 1914. Director of the Bank of Mt. Gilead, 1910-1914. Methodist. Married. Four children. Address: Mt. Gilead.

GEORGE B. McLEOD.

(*Twelfth District.*—Robeson County. One Senator.)

GEORGE B. McLEOD, of Robeson County, Democrat, Senator from the Twelfth District, was born at Lumberton, June 22, 1860. Son of A. H. and Emily (Blount) McLeod. Educated at Bingham School. Served as Sheriff of Robeson County. Chairman of County Democratic Executive Committee. Banker and manufacturer. State Senator, 1913. Married Miss Kate Proctor in 1891. Address: Lumberton, N. C.

CHARLES OBADIAH McMICHAEL.

(*Nineteenth District.*—Rockingham County. One Senator.)

CHARLES OBADIAH McMICHAEL, of Rockingham County, Democrat, Senator from the Nineteenth District, was born in Guilford County, N. C., June 29, 1866. Son of James W. and Charlotte (Black) McMichael. Prepared for college at Shiloh Academy in Davidson County; at Oak Ridge Institute; Friendship Academy in Alamance County; studied law at University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Mayor of Madison, 1895-1896, 1905-1906. I. O. O. F. Jr. O. U. A. M. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Tula M. Busick. Seven children. Address: Wentworth, N. C.

ROBERT NEY McNEELY.

(*Twenty-third District.*—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Stanly. Union. Two Senators.)

ROBERT NEY McNEELY, of Union County, Democrat, Senator from

the Twenty-third District, was born at Waxhaw, N. C., November 12, 1883. Son of William Robert and Malissa Henrietta (Belk) McNeely. Prepared for college at the College Hill and Waxhaw Schools. Graduated at the University of North Carolina with the degree of LL.B. Winner of the Shepard Bryan prize for best thesis in law. Lawyer. Has practiced at Monroe, N. C., since 1907. Was Representative in General Assembly from Union County, 1909. Mason. Presbyterian. Address: Monroe, N. C.

JAMES SMALL McNIDER.

(*First District.*—Counties: Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, Hertford. Two Senators.)

JAMES SMALL McNIDER, of Perquimans County, Democrat, Senator from the First District, was born at Durants Neck, N. C., January 25, 1880. Son of Thomas J. and Laura (White) McNider. Received his academic education at Hertford Academy, 1897; Atlantic Collegiate Institute, 1898; Whitsett Institute, 1900; University of North Carolina, 1906. Was intersociety debater in Junior year; society orator on Washington's birthday. Studied law at University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Representative from Perquimans county in the General Assembly, 1913. Mason. Methodist; steward; president Epworth League; teacher in Sunday School. Made the response to address of welcome at Layman's Movement, Methodist Conference, in 1909; address of welcome, Epworth League Convention, 1910. Address: Hertford, N. C.

DONALD McRACKAN.

(*Eleventh District.*—Counties: Bladen and Columbus. One Senator.)

DONALD McRACKAN, of Columbus County, Democrat, Senator from the Eleventh District. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907. Address: Whiteville, N. C.

JOHN A. MACRAE.

(*Twenty-fourth District.*—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

JOHN A. MACRAE, of Mecklenburg County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-fourth District, was born in Anson County, N. C., December 29, 1875. Son of Dr. John A. and Lavinia (Boggan) MacRae. Educated in the public schools; the Marshville High School, 1896-1900; and the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. President of the Law Library Association of Charlotte, 1913. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association; Mecklenburg Bar Association, of which he was president in 1913. Represented Anson County in the General Assembly of 1903. Moved to Charlotte in October, 1903. City attorney for Charlotte, 1907-1909. K. of P., Prelate of Lodge. Member Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan; W. O. W. Methodist. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

MARK MAJETTE.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico. Two Senators.)

MARK MAJETTE, of Tyrrell County, Democrat, Senator from the Second District, was born at Como, Hertford County, N. C., September 19, 1865. Son of William Jethro and O. V. J. (Barnes) Majette. Educated at Buckhorn Academy (Como, N. C.), University of North Carolina. Studied law at University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Tyrrell County, 1892-1894. Mayor of Columbia, 1888-1900, 1905-1907. Representative in General Assembly in 1909, 1911, 1913. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married, July, 1896, Mrs. Bettie S. Picot (*née* Jordan). Address: Columbia, N. C.

BACHMAN B. MILLER.

(*Twenty-fifth District.*—Rowan County. One Senator.)

BACHMAN B. MILLER, of Rowan County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-fifth District, was born March 22, 1874, in Rowan

County. Son of Jesse W. and Laura (Brown) Miller. Educated at St. Luke's Parochial School. A.M. of North Carolina College at Mt. Pleasant, 1895. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1899. Lawyer. Presiding Justice of the Rowan County Courts, 1909-1912. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Lutheran. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

WILLIAM L. MORRIS.

(*Twenty-fourth District.*—Counties: Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. Two Senators.)

WILLIAM L. MORRIS, of Cabarrus County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-fourth District. Representative in the General Assembly from Cabarrus County, 1911. Address: Concord, N. C.

CURTIS MARLEY MUSE.

(*Twenty-first District.*—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Scotland. Two Senators.)

CURTIS MARLEY MUSE, of Moore County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-first District, was born at Carthage, N. C., April 15, 1879. Son of A. D. and Camilla (Marley) Muse. Attended Carthage High School, 1885-1895; Trinity College, and the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. For four years County Attorney of Harnett County. Mayor of Carthage. Mason. K. of P. B. P. O. E. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mattie Brounley Cherry. Two children. Address: Carthage, N. C.

FRANK NASH.

(*Eighteenth District.*—Counties: Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham. Two Senators.)

FRANK NASH, of Orange County, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth District, was born in Robeson County, January 29, 1855.

Son of Frederick K. and Annie M. (McLean) Nash. Student at Preparatory School of R. H. Graves, Sr., at Hillsboro, 1868-1870. Lawyer. Charter member of the North Carolina Bar Association; Second Vice-President, 1913-1914; American Bar Association; State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina; Second Vice-President, 1913-1914; North Carolina Social Service Conference; American Historical Association. Mayor of Tarboro, 1880. Presiding Justice of Edgecombe Inferior Court, 1880-1885. Referee in Bankruptcy, 1889. Mayor of Hillsboro, 1907-1911. County attorney of Orange County, 1910-1914. Presbyterian. Married, November 26, 1879, Miss Jessie P. Baker (deceased). Two children. Address: Hillsboro, N. C.

EZRA PARKER.

(*Fourteenth District.*—Counties: Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Sampson. Two Senators.)

EZRA PARKER, of Johnston County, Republican, Senator from the Fourteenth District, was born July 4, 1889, in Johnston County, N. C. Son of King Henry and Sarah Anne (Beasley) Parker. Prepared for college at Benson High School, 1907-1910. LL.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1914. Lawyer. Mason. Married Miss Lovie Dora Denning. Address: Benson, N. C.

COS PAXTON.

(*Thirty-seventh District.*—Counties: Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, Swain. One Senator.)

COS PAXTON, of Transylvania County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-seventh District, was born in Transylvania County, N. C., January 3, 1878. Son of Alonzo F. and Ellen S. (Henry) Paxton. Educated at the public schools. Clerk of the Superior Court of Transylvania County. Mason. K. of P. B. P. O. E. Address: Brevard, N. C.

TASKER POLK.

(*Sixteenth District*.—Counties: Warren and Vance. One Senator.)

TASKER POLK, of Warren County, Democrat, Senator from the Sixteenth District, was born in Columbia, Tenn., March 24, 1861. Son of William H. and Lucy E. (Williams) Polk. Attended Warrenton Academy; Bethel Military Academy, and Graham High School, Lawyer. President of the Bank of Warren, 1906-1908. Now Vice-President of the Citizens Bank of Warrenton. Has been Mayor of Warrenton, Solicitor of the County Court of Warren. State Senator in 1907. Married Miss Eliza Tannerhill Jones. Four children. Address: Warrenton, N. C.

WILLIAM BOYLAN SNOW.

(*Fifteenth District*.—Wake County. One Senator.)

WILLIAM BOYLAN SNOW, of Wake County, Democrat, Senator from the Fifteenth District, was born at Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1873. Son of George H. and Elizabeth (Boylan) Snow. Was prepared for college at Frey & Morson's Academy at Raleigh, N. C. Graduated from the University of North Carolina with the degree of Ph.B., 1893. Lawyer. Has been member of the State Bar Association; County Attorney for Wake; City Attorney of Raleigh. Chairman of the Wake County Democratic Executive Committee, 1904. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, 1908. President of Wake County University Alumni Association, 1914-1915. Member of Zeta Psi (college) Fraternity. Episcopalian. Married Miss Alice K. Stronach. Two children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

T. T. SPEIGHT.

(*Third District*.—Counties: Northampton and Bertie. One Senator.)

T. T. SPEIGHT, of Bertie County, Democrat, Senator from the Third District. Address: Windsor, N. C.

NATHAN L. STEDMAN.

(*Fourth District*.—Counties: Halifax and Edgecombe. Two Senators.)

NATHAN L. STEDMAN, of Halifax County, Democrat, Senator from the Fourth District, was born in Chatham County, N. C., November 11, 1867. Son of G. W. and Catherine R. Stedman. Was educated in the public schools. Merchant. President of the Bank of Halifax since 1911. County Commissioner of Halifax, 1904-1908. A. F. and A. M. Married Miss Elizabeth Powell. Two children. Address: Halifax, N. C.

EVERETT ALLEN STEVENS.

(*Eighth District*.—County: Wayne. One Senator.)

EVERETT ALLEN STEVENS, of Wayne County, Democrat, Senator from the Eighth District, was born in Wayne County, January 31, 1859. Son of Needham B. and Mary (Smith) Stevens. Attended Woodland Academy in 1878. Farmer. Was the only Democratic commissioner elected in Wayne in 1896; elected again in 1898, and made chairman of that body for two years. Elected Sheriff in 1902 and served in that capacity for eight years. Member of the General Assembly of 1913. Methodist; steward for twenty-five years. Married Miss Nancy E. Durham, December, 1892. Seven children. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

HARRY W. STUBBS.

(*Second District*.—Counties: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico. Two Senators.)

HARRY W. STUBBS, of Martin County, Democrat, Senator from the Second District, was born in Williamston, N. C., February 16, 1860. Received his education at Horner Military School and in Washington, N. C. Lawyer. State Senator in 1889, 1905, 1907, 1913, 1915; Representative from Martin County in 1899, 1901, 1903, 1909, 1911. Address: Williamston, N. C.

DORMAN THOMPSON.

(*Twenty-ninth District*.—County: Iredell. One Senator.)

DORMAN THOMPSON, of Iredell County, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, was born at Denver, N. C., November 3, 1878. Son of D. Matt and Mary Elizabeth (Rice) Thompson. Prepared for college in the private school of his father at Lincolnton, N. C., and in graded schools of Statesville, N. C. Ph.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1901. Lawyer. City Attorney of Statesville since 1907. Methodist. Delegate to the General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Oklahoma City in 1914. Married, January 17, 1906, to Miss Luda Morrison. Two children. Address: Statesville, N. C.

FRANK THOMPSON.

(*Seventh District*.—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow. Two Senators.)

FRANK THOMPSON, of Onslow County, Democrat, Senator from the Seventh District, was born in Onslow County, N. C., August 27, 1856. Son of Franklin and Leah (Brown) Thompson. Prepared for college at Goldsboro High School, 1874-1876. Graduated at Randolph-Macon College, 1880. Studied law under Judge Robert P. Dick and Judge Richard Dillard, Greensboro, 1880-1881. Lawyer. County Attorney of Onslow County, 1896-1900. Director of the Bank of Onslow. County Superintendent of Public Instruction in Onslow County, 1884-1892. Representative from Onslow County in the General Assembly of 1899, 1901. Married Miss Nora H. Hargett, October 17, 1883. Three children, two of whom are living. Address: Jacksonville, N. C.

ERNEST F. UPCHURCH.

(*Eighteenth District*.—Counties: Durham, Alamance, Caswell, and Orange. One Senator.)

ERNEST F. UPCHURCH, of Caswell County, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth District, was born at Cary, N. C., 1877. Son of

James B. and J. R. Upchurch. Attended Cary High School, 1898-1899, and Wake Forest College. Lawyer. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Mary C. Shroupe. Three children. Address: Yanceyville, N. C.

ALFRED DECATUR WARD.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow. Two Senators.)

ALFRED DECATUR WARD, of Craven County. Democrat, Senator from the Seventh District, was born near Rose Hill, Duplin County, N. C., December 25, 1859. Son of William Robinson and Keziah Jane (Johnson) Ward. Educated at Wallace High School, 1874-1877; Rockfish Academy, 1880-1881; and University of North Carolina, Ph.B., 1885; University Law School, 1886. Lawyer. Member and vice-president North Carolina Bar Association. Delegate to American Bar Association. Mayor of Kenansville, 1888-1892; member House of Representatives from Duplin County, 1893. State Senator, 1913. Member of Constitutional Commission, 1913. Chairman Craven County Board of Education, 1899-1903. One of the advisers of Governor Glenn at the White House Conference of Governors on the Conservation of Natural Resources, 1908. Chairman of Board of Trustees Craven County Farm Life School, 1912. President local University Alumni Association at New Bern, 1911-1912. Member Royal Arcanum. Baptist; deacon; first vice-president Baptist State Convention, 1907; president Board of Trustees Wake Forest College, 1907-1909. Married Miss Carolina Virginia Farrior, October 22, 1899. Four children. Address: New Bern, N. C.

THOMAS M. WASHINGTON.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Franklin, Nash, Wilson. Two Senators.)

THOMAS M. WASHINGTON, of Wilson County. Democrat. Senator from the Sixth District, was born in Granville County, N. C., April

16, 1862. Son of M. C. and Nancy (Jones) Washington. Received his academic education from local schools in his home town, 1874; Knap of Reeds Academy, 1875-1876; Caldwell Institute. Farmer. Vice-president Farmers Cotton Oil Company. President Wilson Ice and Fuel Company. President Wilson Live-stock Company. Register of Deeds of Granville County, 1884-1886. Member House of Representatives, 1907; State Senate, 1913. Delegate National Convention at Denver, 1908. Captain Wilson Military Company. Odd Fellow; Elk; Mason. Married Miss Nettie E. Ellis, July 4, 1901. Address: Wilson, N. C.

ZEBULON WEAVER.

(*Thirty-sixth District*.—County: Buncombe. One Senator.)

ZEBULON WEAVER, of Buncombe County, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-sixth District, was born at Weaverville, N. C., May 12, 1872. Son of W. E. and Hannah E. (Baird) Weaver. Educated at Weaverville College; graduated in 1889 with degree of A.B. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1894. Attorney at law, Asheville, N. C. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907-1909; State Senator, 1913. Knight of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M. Has held all offices in local lodge (Pisgah) K. of P., and represented local lodge in Grand Lodge. Methodist. Married Miss Anna Hyman in 1899. Five children: three daughters and two sons. Address: Asheville, N. C.

R. B. WHITE.

(*Sixth District*.—Counties: Franklin, Nash, Wilson. Two Senators.)

ROBERT BRUCE WHITE, of Franklin County, Democrat, Senator from the Sixth District. A.B. of Wake Forest College. Lawyer. For many years Superintendent Public Instruction of Franklin County. State Senator, 1903. Address: Franklinton, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES.

E. R. WOOTEN, *Speaker of the House.*
(For sketch see page 352.)

MATTHEW HICKS ALLEN.

MATTHEW HICKS ALLEN, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County, was born at Kenansville, November 29, 1884. Son of Oliver H. and Sarah C. (Moore) Allen. Educated at Horner's Military Academy, 1899-1900; Trinity College, 1900-1902; University of North Carolina, 1902-1903, 1905-1906. Lawyer. Practiced law in New Bern, N. C., as a member of the firm of Simmons, Ward & Allen, 1907-1911. Moved to Goldsboro, 1911, and became a member of the firm of Langston & Allen; now Langston, Allen & Taylor. Member of Wayne County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce; Algonquin Club. Referee in Bankruptcy in 1909. Trustee of North Carolina A. and M. College for the Colored Race, 1914. Lieutenant in Naval Brigade, North Carolina National Guard, 1910. Mason (32d degree Shrine); I. O. O. F.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Exalted Ruler of Goldsboro Lodge, No. 139. B. P. O. E., 1913-1914. Methodist. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

LINVILLE H. ALLRED.

LINVILLE H. ALLRED, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County, was born at Charlotte, N. C., June 14, 1876. Son of Rev. B. C. and Sallie J. (Rives) Allred. Educated at Holly Springs High School, 1890-1896; Trinity College; Wake Forest Law School; licensed by Supreme Court, 1903. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association; Mayor of Youngsville about four years; Superintendent Youngsville High School. Representative from Johnston County, 1911-1913. Odd Fellow (Past Grand at present); Jr. O. U. A. M., Smithfield, N. C.; recipient of all degrees in York Rite Masonry, from Master Mason to Shrine; has served as Master of Blue Lodge, Past High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter, at Selma:

Past District Deputy Grand Master, Twelfth Masonic District, North Carolina. Married, December 23, 1908, Miss Myrtle May. Two children. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

JOHN L. BAILEY.

JOHN L. BAILEY, Democrat, Representative from Wilson County, was born in Wilson County, June 23, 1850. Son of Birt and Mahala (Braswell) Bailey. Educated in the common schools from 1859-1865. Merchant. President Elm City Bank. President Western Supply Company. Justice of the Peace, 1872-1880. Has been Alderman and Mayor of Elm City. Representative in the General Assembly from Wilson County, 1883. Mason. Married Miss Emma Braswell, 1881. Five children. Address: Elm City, N. C.

WILLIAM PENN BARCO.

WILLIAM PENN BARCO, Democrat, Representative from Camden County, was born November 5, 1865, near Shiloh, N. C. Son of William T. and Sarah Jane (Brockett) Barco. Blacksmith and farmer. Has been Judge of Elections in Camden County for many years. Member of the Farmers Union. I. O. O. F., Noble Grand, 1902. Baptist. Married Miss Ellen Williams Forbes. Five children. Address: Shiloh, N. C.

JACOB BATTLE.

JACOB BATTLE, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born at Falls of Tar River, January 16, 1852. Son of Turner Westray and Lavinia Bassett (Daniel) Battle. Was prepared for college by R. H. Graves, Sr., 1863-1865; at St. Timothy's Hall, near Baltimore, 1865. Entered the University of North Carolina 1866 and remained until the close of the University in 1869. A.M. of the University of Virginia, 1872. Lawyer. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. State Senator, 1893. Superior Court Judge, 1893-1895. Recorder of Nash County in 1912-1914. Member Chi Phi (college) Fraternity. Episcopalian. Married, first, Miss Isabella Steele; second, Miss Nellie G. Gupton. Four children. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

PATRICK H. BELL.

PATRICK H. BELL, Democrat, Representative from Chowan County, was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., August 20, 1842. Son of P. R. and Temperance (Anderson) Bell. Attended public schools of Edgecombe County from 1853-1857. Farmer and fisherman. Magistrate, 1870-1874. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Private in Company K, Tenth Regiment North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865. Methodist. Correspondent for *New York Weekly Review* for two years. Married, first, Miss Emma M. Rea in 1869; second marriage, Miss Alice V. Powers in 1885. Three sons, one daughter. Address: Edenton, N. C.

MARTIN A. BENNETT.

MARTIN A. BENNETT, Democrat, Representative from Montgomery County, was born in Montgomery County, January 15, 1868. Son of Stephen and Catharine (McGilvery) Bennett. Farmer. County Surveyor since 1904. Magistrate since 1908. Farm Demonstration Agent since October, 1912. Methodist. Married Miss Lelia Florence Seawell. Three children. Address: Jackson Springs, N. C.

ASHLEY MONROE BENTON.

ASHLEY MONROE BENTON, Democrat, Representative from Columbus County, was born in Sampson County, N. C., September 2, 1848. Son of Rufus and Mary (Merritt) Benton. Farmer. Postmaster at Evergreen since 1883. Has been Justice of the Peace for thirty-five years. Mason. Methodist. Married, first, Miss Susan Liddon; second, Miss Anna Williams. Nine children. Address: Evergreen, N. C.

LAUGHLIN McLAURIN BLUE.

LAUGHLIN McLAURIN BLUE, Democrat, Representative from Scotland County, was born in Marlborough District, S. C., 1865. Son

of Angus and Mary Anne (McLaurin) Blue. Prepared for college at the Quackenbush High School. A.B. of Davidson College, 1886. Banker. Mayor of Gibson, 1908-1910. Superintendent of Public Instruction of Scotland County. Representative from Richmond County in the General Assembly of 1893. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mattie James Mason. Four children. Address: Gibson, N. C.

LUTHER HUBBARD BOST.

LUTHER HUBBARD BOST, Democrat, Representative from Stanly County, was born January 28, 1874, in Cabarrus County. Son of Solomon D. and Eva Martha (Carter) Bost. Attended Albemarle Academy, 1889-1892; North Carolina College at Mt. Pleasant, 1892-1893. Farmer. Taught school in Stanly County for sixteen years. County Commissioner, 1906-1908. Methodist. Married April 1, 1896, to Miss Sarah E. Dry. Five children. Address: Big Lick, N. C.

THOMAS C. BOWIE.

THOMAS C. BOWIE, Democrat, of Ashe County, was born in Louisiana, July 27, 1876. Son of John R. and Frances (Calloway) Bowie. Educated at Moravian Falls, 1892; Trap Hill, 1893; Booneville, 1894; Mars Hill College, 1894; University of North Carolina, Ph.B., 1899. Received Declaimer's Medal; W. P. Mangum Medal. Intercollegiate debater against University of Georgia. Studied law at Yale University, 1900. Lawyer. Presidential Elector, 1904. Representative in the General Assembly from Ashe County, 1909-1913. Fraternal orders: Masons, Odd Fellows. Episcopalian. Married, May 8, 1906, Miss Jean Davis. One child. Address: Jefferson, N. C.

WILLIAM ALBERT BOWMAN.

WILLIAM ALBERT BOWMAN, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County, was born in Guilford County, January 7, 1864. Son of N. R.

and Hannah (Kime) Bowman. Farmer. Justice of the Peace, 1907-1914. W. O. W. Methodist Protestant. Licensed to preach November 8, 1902. Married Miss Martha E. Greeson. Three children. Address: Liberty, N. C.

THEODORE DERONDA BROWN.

THEODORE DERONDA BROWN, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born in Rowan County, January, 1881. Son of Adam M. and Mary M. (Fesperman) Brown. Educated in public schools and at Mulberry Academy. Farmer. Director for eight years of Rowan Mutual Fire Insurance Company; director Union Warehouse and Trading Company; manager of same; President Mulberry Literary Society; Justice of the Peace for four years; Superintendent Rowan County Home two years; Senator Twenty-fifth District, 1913; K. of P.; Jr. O. U. A. M., member State Council twelve years; P. O. S. of A., State President, 1912; Farmers Union, County President two years, on Executive Board of State Union one year; D. of L. Evangelical Lutheran; deacon two years, elder four years, superintendent of Sunday School eight years. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

DENNIS GARFIELD BRUMMITT.

DENNIS GARFIELD BRUMMITT, Democrat, Representative from Granville, was born in Granville County, February 7, 1881. Son of Thomas Jefferson and Carolina (Bradford) Brummitt. LL.B. of Wake Forest College, 1907. Lawyer. Secretary of the Democratic County Executive Committee, 1908-1910. Chairman, 1910-1914. Member of State Democratic Executive Committee. Mayor of Oxford, 1909-1913. I. O. O. F. A. F. and A. M. Jr. O. U. A. M. Royal Arch. W. O. W. Modern W. O. W. Baptist. Married, June 25, 1912, to Miss Kate Hayes Fleming. Address: Oxford, N. C.

THOMAS SHERMAN BRYAN.

THOMAS SHERMAN BRYAN, Republican, Representative from Wilkes County, was born March 18, 1864, at Trap Hill, Wilkes County, N. C. Son of John Q. A. and Martha A. (Bryan) Bryan. Attended Fair View College. Farmer. Chairman Board of Trustees Fair View College since 1910. Member Wilkes County Republican Executive Committee. United States Gauger, 1889-1893. Private Secretary to Congressman R. Z. Linney, 1896-1899. Division Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, 1899-1903. A. F. and A. M. Farmers Union. Methodist. Married, first, Miss Hester Summers; second, Miss Lilly B. Rhudy. Four children. Address: Trap Hill, N. C.

FREDERICK WILLIAMSON BYNUM.

FREDERICK WILLIAMSON BYNUM, Democrat, Representative from Chatham County, was born at Pittsboro, N. C., January 30, 1882. Son of Alvis Jesse and Mary Susan (Headen) Bynum. Received his academic education in the schools of Pittsboro till 1898; Oak Ridge Institute, 1899; University of North Carolina, 1899-1901; A.B. of Trinity College, 1902-1904; University Law School, 1905. Lawyer. Mayor of Pittsboro two terms. Has been County Attorney for four years. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, 1908-1912. Mason, Secretary of Lodge; Jr. O. U. A. M., Councilor. Methodist. Address: Pittsboro, N. C.

BENNEHAN CAMERON.

BENNEHAN CAMERON, Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born September 9, 1854, at "Fairintosh," Stagville, then Orange, now Durham County. Son of Paul Carrington and Anne (Ruffin) Cameron. Prepared for college at Horner Military Academy, 1868-1871; Eastman National Business College, 1871; graduated at Virginia Military Institute, 1875. Captain Co. C. Admitted to the Bar in 1877. Farmer. Director of the Morehead Banking Company.

Durham, N. C. Took an active part in organizing the First National Bank of Durham, and in the building of the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad, the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad, the Durham and Northern Railroad, and the Oxford and Dickerson branch. Director in the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line. One of the organizers of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. Director of the North Carolina Railroad Company; president of the same, 1911-1913. Director and vice-president of the Rocky Mount Mills. President of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, 1896-1897. Vice-president of the Southern Cotton Growers Protective Association, 1904-1906. Vice-president of the Farmers National Congress, 1901-1907; president, 1907-1909. Member of Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1908-1914. Captain of Orange County Guards, 1875-1876. Captain on the staffs of Governors Vance, Jarvis and Scales. Colonel on the staffs of Governors Fowle, Holt, and Carr. Represented North Carolina on the staff of General Phil Sheridan at the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1887, and on the staff of General Schofield at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President George Washington, 1889. Organizer and director of the Quebec-Miami International Highway. Organizer and vice-president of the Southern National Highway. Director of the American Automobile Association. President of the Scottish Society of America. Assistant treasurer of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Vice-president of the North Carolina Sons of the Revolution. Chairman of the Committee on the Coöperation of Patriotic Organizations under the American Committee for the celebration of the Century of Peace among English-speaking peoples, under the Treaty of Ghent. Episcopalian. Married Miss Sallie P. Mayo. Two children. Address: Stagville, N. C.

JOSEPH TWITTY CAMP.

JOSEPH TWITTY CAMP, Democrat, Representative from Polk County, was born in Polk County, N. C., February 5, 1866. Son of John Crowell and Margaret Ann (Twitty) Camp. Attended schools at Gowansville, S. C., Rutherfordton, and Brittain, N. C. Farmer. Mr

Camp's farm is part of the original grant to his great-great-grandfather, William Mills, issued by King George III. Justice of the Peace. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones. Nine children. Address: Rutherfordton, N. C., R. F. D.

ALANSON CAPEHART.

ALANSON CAPEHART, Democrat, Representative from Bertie County, was born in Northampton County. Son of William J. and Eliza Maeon (Grant) Capehart. Attended Horner Military School, 1882-1884. Attended University of Virginia Medical School, 1885-1886. M.D. Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1887. Physician. Member County Board of Health, 1912-1914. Member County Medical Society; State Medical Society. President of the Bank of Roxobel since 1911. Mayor of Roxobel, 1910-1911. Town Commissioner, 1914. A. F. and A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Frances Whitmell Smallwood. Two children. Address: Roxobel, N. C.

JORDAN CARAWAN.

Jordan Carawan, Democrat, Representative from Pamlico County, was born February 12, 1865, in Beaufort County, N. C. Son of Richard B. and Rosetta (Wise) Carawan. Farmer. Member Christian Church. Married Miss Mabel Jones. Seven children. Address: Mesic, N. C.

RANSOM LEE CARR.

RANSOM LEE CARR, Democrat, Representative from Duplin County, was born near Wallace, N. C., September 3, 1878. Son of Gabriel Boney and Isabella Catherine (Johnson) Carr. Educated in the public schools, Rockfish Academy, Davidson College, Medical College of Virginia, graduating in medicine at the Baltimore Medical College May 21, 1907. Physician. Member Duplin County Medical

Society; Third District Medical Society; State Medical Society. Delegate to the State Medical Society, 1907 and 1912. Delegate to the Drainage Convention and member of Legislative Committee of the Drainage Association of 1911. One of the vice-presidents of the North Carolina Forestry Association. Member W. O. W., Consul Commander Tuberoso Camp, 1909-1915. K. of P., Grand Representative to Grand Lodge, sessions at Raleigh 1908, Asheville 1909, Charlotte 1910, and Hendersonville 1911. Presbyterian. Representative in the General Assembly from Duplin County, 1911 and 1915. Married Miss Victoria Patterson. Three children. Address: Rose Hill, N. C.

DEWITT VALENTINE CARROLL.

DEWITT VALENTINE CARROLL, Republican, Representative from Stokes County, was born in Stokes County, January, 1860. Son of Hardy R. and Minnie J. (Gibson) Carroll. Received his academic education at Dalton Institute, 1887. Farmer. Register of Deeds for Stokes County, 1887-1888, 1891-1896. Assistant Enrolling Clerk Legislature, 1897. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Jr. O. U. A. M. Delegate to State Council, 1912. Baptist; church clerk for sixteen years; deacon and trustee. Married Miss Sallie A. Lewis, December, 1879. Eleven children. Address: Mizpah, N. C.

THOMAS FRANKLIN CHERRY.

THOMAS FRANKLIN CHERRY, Democrat, Representative from Edgecombe County, was born in Edgecombe County, January 8, 1866. Son of Thaddeus and Margaret (Killebrew) Cherry. Received his education in private schools; Tarboro Male Academy, 1881-1882; Bingham Military School, 1883-1884. Farmer. Justice of the Peace sixteen years. Superintendent of Edgecombe County roads, 1901-1903. Master Mason twenty-four years. Royal Arch Mason. Secretary Edgecombe County Farmers Alliance four years. Methodist; steward twenty-two years. Superintendent of Sunday School twelve years. Trustee. Representative in the General Assembly of 1913. Married Miss Lucy G. Cherry. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

JEROME BAYARD CLARK.

JEROME BAYARD CLARK, Democrat, Representative from Bladen County, was born in Elizabethtown, April 5, 1882. Son of J. W. and Catherine Amelia (Blue) Clark. Attended Clarkton High School, 1899-1901; Davidson College, 1902-1904; University of North Carolina, 1904-1905. Lawyer. President of the Bank of Elizabethtown since 1910. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee. County Attorney. Pi Kappa Alpha (college) Fraternity. K. of P. Presbyterian. Married Miss Helen Perdue Robinson. Two children. Address: Elizabethtown, N. C.

JOHN MONROE CLAYTON.

JOHN MONROE CLAYTON, Democrat, Representative from Hyde County, was born at Engelhard, N. C., October 18, 1851. Son of William P. and Susan Jane (Henry) Clayton. Educated at Amity Academy, Lake Landing, N. C. Farmer, school teacher, telegraph operator, chairman of Board Shellfish Commissioners. Representative in the Legislature, 1913. Mason. President of Farmers Union. President of United Sons of Hyde. Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Married Miss Mary R. Midyette. Address: Engelhard, N. C.

BYRON CONLEY.

BYRON CONLEY, Democrat, Representative from McDowell County, was born in McDowell County in 1890. Son of W. A. and Hennie (Gardin) Conley. Prepared for college at Horner's Military School; Rutherford College. A.B. of Trinity College, 1914. Teacher. Vice president of the Carolina Hosiery Mills, Marion, N. C. Director of Clinchfield Manufacturing Company. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Address: Marion, N. C.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS COUGHENOUR, JR.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS COUGHENOUR, JR., Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born in Salisbury, September 25, 1886. Son of Thomas A. and Mamie N. (Swicegood) Coughenour. Attended Horner Military School, 1903-1904. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1908. Lawyer. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. K. of P. Member of the Order of Eagles. Episcopalian. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN HENRY CURRIE.

JOHN HENRY CURRIE, Democrat, Representative from Cumberland County, was born August 23, 1840, in Moore County. Son of John M. and Mary (Black) Currie. Attended common schools of Moore County. Farmer. Served four years in the Confederate Army. Aide-de-camp on the Commanding General's Staff of the Confederate Veterans Association, with the rank of Colonel. President of the Produce Exchange of the city of Wilmington, 1885-1889. Representative in the General Assembly of 1870, 1909. Presbyterian. Married October, 1881, to Miss Lucy Murphey Jackson. Eight children. Address: Fayetteville, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.

JOHN H. DARDEN.

JOHN H. DARDEN, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County, was born February 21, 1850, in Washington County. Son of John J. and Hester (Everett) Darden. Attended common schools, 1861-1865. Moved from Washington County to Halifax County in 1871. Justice of the Peace since 1885. A. F. and A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Mollie E. Pittman. Two children, one of whom is living. Address: Spring Hill, N. C.

MARION LESLIE DAVIS.

MARION LESLIE DAVIS, Democrat, Representative from Carteret County, was born at Beaufort, N. C., August 9, 1879. Son of John D. and Narcissa Elizabeth (Webb) Davis. Educated at Beaufort High School; Wake Forest College, A.B., 1905. President Y. M. C. A., 1904; senior speaker, 1905; commencement orator, 1905; College Glee Club, 1903-1906; orchestra, 1904-1906; senior critic, Phi. Society, 1904-1905; assistant keeper of rolls, 1903-1905; assistant, History Department, 1905-1906; member Philomathesian Society; chief marshal (Phi Society), anniversary 1904. LL.B., Wake Forest, 1906. Licensed attorney August 27, 1906. Lawyer. Alderman of Beaufort, 1901-1903; City Clerk, 1903; Town Attorney, 1907-1909; County Attorney, 1907-1910. County Attorney, 1912, and reëlected for next two years. Trustee Beaufort graded schools and secretary of same from organization in 1909 until day before election, 1910. Representative in General Assembly of 1907; State Senator, 1911-1913. Fraternal orders: Mason, Master Franklin Lodge, No. 109; I. O. O. F.; Grand Guardian, 1910; Woodman of the World; member Committee on Law, Supreme Knights of Harmony. Baptist. Deacon since 1901; clerk; chairman Board of Trustees; superintendent Sunday School for eight years; teacher; vice-moderator, Neuse-Atlantic Association, 1908-1909; moderator of same since November, 1909. President of Wake Forest College Alumni Association, 1910-1911. Member third Judicial Executive Committee, 1908-1910 and 1912, and secretary of same, 1908-1910. Married to Miss Ruth Ivey. Address: Beaufort, N. C.

HENDERSON D. DEAN.

HENDERSON D. DEAN, Republican, Representative from Macon County, was born in Macon County, N. C., June 29, 1861. Son of George W. and Alethea (Parish) Dean. Received his education in public schools. Farmer. Was Register of Deeds of Macon County, 1896-1900; Sheriff, 1904-1908. Representative in the General Assembly of 1901. Member of I. O. O. F.; Noble Grand, 1913. Baptist. Moderator of Macon County Association, 1912-1914. Married Miss Alice Morgan. Six children. Address: Franklin, N. C.

CHARLES B. DEAVER.

CHARLES B. DEAVER, Republican, Representative from Transylvania County, was born in Rutherford County, February 24, 1875. Son of William H. and Mary L. (Green) Deaver. Educated in the public schools, at Judson High School, Trinity, and Wake Forest colleges. Lawyer. Was in the United States Internal Revenue Service from 1897 until 1910. Member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Married Miss Nettie Loftis. Address: Brevard, N. C.

CHARLES Z. DENTON.

CHARLES Z. DENTON, Democrat, Representative from Graham County, was born September 19, 1869, at Benton, Tenn. Son of John H. C. and Albertine (Meroney) Denton. Parents moved to Graham County in 1879. Educated at the Hiwassee High School, Ga. Civil Engineer. Surveyor in the United States Forestry Service, 1912. Agent in the same, 1913-1914. A. F. and A. M. Married to Miss Vienna Harwood. Four children. Address: Robbinsville, N. C.

GASTON PENLEY DEYTON.

GASTON PENLEY DEYTON, Democrat, Representative from Yancey County, was born in that county, July 30, 1857. Son of Basil Lee and Sarah (Garland) Deyton. Attended school at Peabody School at Green Mountain, 1876-1877, after which he taught school for a number of years. Superintendent of Public Instruction in Yancey County, 1907-1913. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Hettie C. Rowe. Four children. Address: Green Mountain, N. C.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON, of Alleghany County, Democrat, was born in Alleghany County, N. C., January 10, 1857. Son of J. Horton and

Rebecca (Jones) Doughfon. Educated at Independence (Va.) High School, 1876-1877; University of North Carolina. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1880. Lawyer, farmer and banker. President of Bank of Sparta. Attorney for the North Carolina Railroad. Representative in the General Assembly, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1909, 1911, 1913. Lieutenant Governor, 1893-1897. Speaker of the House, 1891. Fraternal order: Masons. Methodist. Married, January 3, 1883, Miss Sue B. Parks. Two children. Address: Sparta, N. C.

CLYDE AUGUSTUS DOUGLASS.

CLYDE AUGUSTUS DOUGLASS, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born at Carthage, N. C., December 23, 1889. Son of William Campbell and Josie (Tyson) Douglass. Prepared for college at the Raleigh Male Academy and the Raleigh city schools. Graduated at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member Royal Arcanum. Baptist. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

ARTHUR McKEE DULA.

ARTHUR McKEE DULA, Republican, Representative from Burke County, was born at Marion, N. C., July 14, 1874. Son of James A. and Mary (McKee) Dula. Was prepared for college at Old Fort High School. D.D.S., University of Maryland, 1905. Dentist. Has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Morganton. Married Miss Carrie Stepp. Two children. Address: Morganton, N. C.

ARCHER R. DUNNING.

ARCHER R. DUNNING, Democrat, Representative from Martin County, was born in Aulander, October 2, 1877. Son of W. J. and Roxana (Rice) Dunning. Received his academic education at the High School of Aulander until 1896. M.A. of Wake Forest College, 1900. President En. Society; salutatorian, Class 1900; Senior

speaker, 1900; commencement speaker, 1900; represented Wake Forest College to debate with Trinity, 1900. Manager baseball team. Lawyer. Mayor of Robersonville, 1905-1906; vice-president and general counsel for Bank of Jamesville since 1911. President Lotus Club, Williamston, N. C. Noble in Oasis Temple, Charlotte; St. John's Commandery, No. 10, New Bern; Canaho Chapter, 12, Royal Arch; Stonewall, 296, A. F. and A. M., Robersonville; B. P. O. E., No. 822, Worthington, N. C. Jr. O. U. A. M. City Attorney of Robersonville, N. C., 1904-1905. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Baptist. Married Miss Alice Grimes. Address: Williamston, N. C.

PLATO DURHAM EBBS.

PLATO DURHAM EBBS, Democrat, Representative from Madison County, was born September 13, 1881, in Madison County, N. C. Son of Jasper and Tolitha (Plemmons) Ebbs. Attended Spring Creek Seminary, 1889-1895. Merchant. General Manager of Shelton-Ebbs Company. Mayor of Hot Springs, 1905-1913. Member U. C. T.; B. P. O. E. Married Miss Katie Sprinkle. One child. Address: Marshall, N. C.

AUGUSTUS HOLLY ETHERIDGE.

AUGUSTUS HOLLY ETHERIDGE, Democrat, Representative from Dare County, was born on Roanoke Island, July 5, 1860. Son of Adam D. and Fannie (Baum) Etheridge. Educated in public schools, 1866-1878. Farmer. Sheriff of Dare County, 1899-1906, and 1910-1912. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Served in U. S. Life-Saving Service for ten years. A. F. and A. M. Married Miss Roxana Etheridge. Three children. Address: Manteo, N. C.

NATHANIEL LINDSAY EURE.

NATHANIEL LINDSAY EURE, Democrat, Representative from Guilford, was born in Nash County, N. C. Son of Alfred and Delilah

(Finch) Eure. Prepared for college at Oak Ridge Institute. Student at Trinity, 1891-1894. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1899. Lawyer. Judge of the Municipal Court of Greensboro, 1909-1913. Jr. O. U. A. M.; State Councillor, 1912-1913; National Representative for four years from August, 1914. Odd Fellow. W. O. W. Modern W. O. W. Methodist. Married Miss Annie Elizabeth Preyor. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS MILLS FAIRCLOTH.

CYRUS MILLS FAIRCLOTH, Republican. Representative from Sampson County, was born near Salemburg, in Sampson County, N. C., December 1, 1876. Son of James and Elizabeth (Averett) Faircloth. Attended public preparatory schools and Oakhurst Academy in Sampson County. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1897. Lawyer. County Attorney for four years. Secretary Sampson County Bar Association. Member of Board of Commissioners of town of Clinton for eight years, and for six years was Clerk and Treasurer of the town. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. Enlisted in Sampson Light Infantry, 1898; served as private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, and captain. Elected Major of Third Battalion of the Second Infantry, N. C. N. G., 1912. Mason; Master of Hiram Lodge, 1909-1910; appointed District Deputy Grand Master in 1910, and still holds that position. Methodist. Married Miss Alice Wade in 1899. Four children, two sons and two daughters. Address: Clinton, N. C.

GEORGE A. FOSTER.

GEORGE A. FOSTER, Democrat. Representative from Randolph County, was born in Alamance, March 25, 1857. Prepared for college at Oakdale Academy, 1875-1878. M.D., Baltimore Medical College, 1891. Physician. President of the Bank of Liberty, 1907-1909. Director Regina Hosiery Mills at Haw River. President Hannah Foster Cotton Mills, Kenansville. Mason. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M.

Modern W. O. W. Baptist. Married Miss Margaret Whitesell. One child. Address: Liberty, N. C.

MARTIN COPE FREEMAN.

MARTIN COPE FREEMAN, Democrat, Representative from Richmond County, was born in Richmond County, January 3, 1866. Son of George J. and Mary A. (Willoughby) Freeman. Educated at Laurinburg and Kings Mountain, 1883-1886. Farmer. Mayor of Hamlet, N. C., and County Commissioner of Richmond County, 1900, 1902, 1908. Representative in General Assembly from Richmond County, 1909. Methodist. Married, first, Miss Alma Barrentine; second, Miss Emma Matthews. Eleven children. Address: Hamlet, N. C.

JAMES CLEVELAND GALLOWAY.

JAMES CLEVELAND GALLOWAY, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born January 9, 1885, at Grimesland, N. C. Son of John Bryant and Alice Lillian (Rives) Galloway. Attended Winterville High School, 1899-1903; University of North Carolina, 1904-1905. Farmer. Mason. Improved Order of Red Men. Farmers Union. Methodist. Married Miss Lena Johnson. One child. Address: Grimesland, N. C.

GLADSTONE DAUGHTRY GATLING.

GLADSTONE DAUGHTRY GATLING, Democrat, Representative from Gates County, was born in Gates County, April 27, 1880. Son of Riddick Gatling and Pennina (Willey) Gatling. Received his academic education at Reynoldston, Gates County, 1888-1894. Merchant and farmer. Justice of the Peace, 1908-1912. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Member Gatesville Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 126; Worshipful Master, 1912-1914; delegate to Grand Lodge at Raleigh, 1906 and 1914. Episcopalian. Married Miss Lillian Baxter Harrell. Address: Roduco, N. C.

J. ULRICH GIBBS.

J. ULRICH GIBBS, Republican, of Swain County, was born at Whittier, N. C., March 21, 1865. Son of Joshua A. and Sarah Matilda (Keener) Gibbs. Educated in common schools, University of Nashville, Peabody Normal College, 1890-1891. Teacher. Clerk in State Senate, 1895. County Superintendent of Public Schools of Swain County for two terms. Postmaster for four years at Whittier, N. C. Representative in the General Assembly from Swain County, 1907-1909. Knights of Pythias (has served as Prelate). Methodist. Married, first, Miss Bonnie S. Kerlee; second, Miss Lula H. Matney. Two children. Address: Whittier, N. C.

HORACE V. GRANT.

HORACE V. GRANT, Democrat, Representative from Onslow County, was born in Onslow County, June 13, 1873. Son of Daniel L. and Carolina (Piner) Grant. Was educated in the public schools. Farmer. Justice of the Peace, 1900-1910. Mason. Married Miss Pearl Mattocks. Five children. Address: Snead's Ferry, N. C.

HARRY P. GRIER.

HARRY PERCY GRIER, Democrat, Representative from Iredell County, was born in Yorkville, S. C., March 20, 1871. Son of William L. and Mary (Barron) Grier. Received academic education in Statesville, N. C. Read law under Major Harvey Bingham, of Statesville, and was licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina at September Term, 1893. Lawyer. Chairman of County Board of Elections from the creation of this office until May, 1907, when he was elected Mayor of Statesville for a term of two years. Again elected Mayor of Statesville, May, 1909, without opposition. Representative in the Legislature of 1913. Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Married Miss Marietta Leinster. Three sons. Address: Statesville, N. C.

THOMAS NEWBERRY HALL.

THOMAS NEWBERRY HALL, Democrat, Representative from Iredell County, was born in Rowan County, May 4, 1869. Son of Newberry F. and Martha E. (Shuford) Hall. Educated in the county schools of Rowan. Druggist at Mooresville, N. C. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Member K. of P.; I. O. H.; W. O. W., and Royal Arcanum. Chancellor Commander, K. of P., 1896; reëlected six times; served as Prelate of lodge for several years past; financier of I. O. H. for the last sixteen years; Clerk of W. O. W. for fifteen years; Collector for Royal Arcanum for eight years. Presbyterian. Elder since 1902. Married Miss Lucy Abernathy, 1893. Two children. Address: Mooresville, N. C.

PIERCE HAMPTON.

PIERCE HAMPTON, Democrat, Representative from Currituck County, was born in 1853 in Currituck County. Son of John T. and Cynthia (Taten) Hampton. Farmer. County Commissioner, 1891-1893. Representative in the General Assembly of 1887, 1889, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1915. Primitive Baptist. Married Miss Virginia Walker. One child. Address: Waterlily, N. C.

PHILIP FRANKLIN HANES.

PHILIP FRANKLIN HANES, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born in Davie County, August 13, 1890. Son of Philip and Sally Clement (Booe) Hanes. Prepared for college in Winston High School, 1906; Warrenton High School, 1907; A.B., Trinity College, 1911; Trinity Law School, 1911-1913. Lawyer. Delegate to Seventh Annual Convention of the North Carolina Drainage Association, 1914. Member of Forsyth County Bar Association; Winston-Salem Board of Trade; Twin City Club. Director of Winston-Salem Y. M. C. A. Member of A. T. O. (college fraternity). Mason. B. P. O. E. Methodist. President of Winston-Salem Association of Sunday Schools. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

DAVID B. HARRISON.

DAVID B. HARRISON, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born October 20, 1862, in Wake County, N. C. Son of David B. and Ellen (Poole) Harrison. Farmer. County Roads Supervisor, 1902. County Commissioner, 1906-1910. Baptist. Married Miss Elizabeth Wilder. Six children. Address: Knightdale, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

THOMAS J. HENDRICKS.

THOMAS J. HENDRICKS, Republican, Representative from Davie County, was born February 20, 1858, at Mocksville, N. C. Son of Joseph and Amanda (Daniel) Hendricks. Attended Cherry Hill schools. Farmer. Lutheran. Address: Mocksville, N. C.

DEMSEY L. HEWETT.

DEMSEY L. HEWETT, Republican, Representative from Brunswick County, was born October 18, 1868, in Brunswick County, N. C. Son of Llewellyn and Sarah Carolina (Mintz) Hewett. Attended Wake Forest College, 1904. Preacher. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. W. O. W. Farmers Union. Baptist. Married to Miss Mattie D. Mintz. Eight children. Address: Shallotte, N. C.

JAMES EDNEY HOOVER.

JAMES EDNEY HOOVER, Democrat, Representative from Lincoln County, was born January 3, 1863. Son of Edney and Mary (Delinger) Hoover. Attended the Public Schools and Dallas High School, 1882-1886. Teacher. Farmer. Superintendent of Public Schools of Lincoln County, 1897-1899. Mason. Lutheran. Married Miss Juanita Wilson. Six children. Address: Lincolnton, N. C.

ROBERT STUART HUTCHISON.

ROBERT STUART HUTCHISON, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Charlotte, N. C., August 20, 1882. Son of Eben Nye and Bessie Carolina (Jenkins) Hutchison. Attended Charlotte graded schools, 1888-1890. Ph.B., University of North Carolina, 1902. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1906. Lawyer. Trustee of the University of North Carolina. S. A. E. (college) Fraternity. Mason. Presbyterian. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

JOSEPH TURNER INSCOE.

JOSEPH TURNER INSCOE, Democrat, Representative from Franklin County, was born at Cedar Rock, August 23, 1870. Son of William and Susan (Stallings) Inscoe. Attended Louisburg Male Academy. Farmer. County Surveyor of Franklin County, 1892-1912. Mason; Worshipful Master since July, 1913. Baptist. Married Miss Ella Lee Cook. Six children. Address: Castalia, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

BAXTER COLUMBUS JONES.

BAXTER COLUMBUS JONES, Democrat, Representative from Jackson County, was born in Jackson County, August 6, 1888. Son of N. P. and Emmeline (Woodard) Jones. Graduated at Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, 1914. Teacher. Principal of the Webster (N. C.) State High School. I. O. O. F.; has been Noble Grand and member of Grand Lodge. Baptist. Address: Webster, N. C.

ALFRED ABRAHAM KENT.

ALFRED ABRAHAM KENT, Democrat, Representative from Caldwell County, was born November 2, 1858. Son of Colonel Abraham S. and Mary E. (Miller) Kent. Educated at Finley High School, 1874-1877; Ph.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1879. Was junior debater

in Di. Society. 1878. M.D of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1885. Physician; licensed pharmacist; farmer, and manufacturer. Member State Board Medical Examiners, 1903-1908; president Board of Examiners, 1907-1908; many years Superintendent of Health, Caldwell County; several years president Caldwell County Medical Society; Councilor Ninth District State Medical Society, 1910-1911; member State Medical Society; Caldwell County Medical Society; president Citizens Building and Loan Association, Lenoir, N. C.; chairman Bower Creek Drainage Committee, Caldwell County; largest stockholder and president Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company; president Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company. Member of the General Assembly of 1911. Methodist. Has prepared and read many professional papers before the North Carolina Medical Society. Married Miss Anne F. Wright. Five children. Address: Lenoir, N. C.

JOHN YATES KILLIAN.

JOHN YATES KILLIAN, Republican, of Catawba County, was born October 5, 1875. Son of William L. and Eva (Baker) Killian. Educated at Lenoir College (Hickory, N. C.), A.B. 1908. Valedictorian of the class. Nurseryman. Member of Southern Nurserymen's Association. County Surveyor at twenty-one years of age. Representative in the General Assembly, 1909. Supervisor of Census of the Ninth Congressional District, 1910. Mason, Newton Lodge, No. 248. Baptist. Married 1910. One child. Address: Newton, N. C.

PAUL B. KILLIAN.

PAUL B. KILLIAN, Democrat, Representative from Clay County, was born January 5, 1872, in Hiawassce, Towns County, Ga. Son of Dr. D. W. and Martha A. (McClure) Killian. Educated at Hayesville College. M.D., Atlantic College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1900. Physician, United States Examining Surgeon, 1909-1912. Member Clay and Macon County Medical Societies; North Carolina State

Medical Society. County Physician. Coroner. Mason. Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M. Married to Miss Maud Moss. Address: Hayesville, N. C.

GRAY RICHMOND KING.

GRAY RICHMOND KING, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born at Castalia, Nash County, May 18, 1871. Son of William J. and Pattie S. (Sills) King. Prepared for college at Cedar Rock Academy, 1888-1889. A.B. of Wake Forest College, 1897. Farmer. Manager of the Farmers Coöperative and Warehouse Company. President of the King Coöperative Company. Taught in the Rockingham Academy, 1897-1900. Principal and Superintendent of Wilson City Schools, 1900-1907. Taught in Raleigh, 1907-1909. President of the Farmers Union of Nash County, 1910-1912. Methodist. Address: Nashville, N. C.

ROBERT G. KITTRELL.

ROBERT GILLIAM KITTRELL, Democrat, Representative from Vance County, was born in Vance County. Son of Geo. Wm. and Lucy (Crudup) Kittrell. Attended local private and public schools, and Hertford (N. C.) Academy. A.B., University of North Carolina, 1899. Principal of academies at Windsor and Edenton; instructor Bingham School; Superintendent Public Schools of Oxford, N. C.; Superintendent of Public Instruction of Granville County; Superintendent Public Instruction of Edgecombe County; Superintendent City Schools, Tarboro, N. C. Read law at University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Royal Arch Mason. I. O. O. F. Jr. O. U. A. M. Address: Henderson, N. C.

JOSEPH JOHN LAUGHINGHOUSE.

JOSEPH JOHN LAUGHINGHOUSE, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born in Pitt County in 1847. Son of Joseph Henry and Mary A. (Cherry) Laughinghouse. Educated at Trinity School;

Chocowinity, 1857-1861; Horner Military School, 1862-1863. Entered Confederate Army at sixteen years of age as First Lieutenant Co. II, Second Regiment, Junior Reserves. Promoted to Captain of Company H October 1, 1864, four days before his seventeenth birthday, and served in Hoke's division of Johnston's army during the last three months of the Civil War. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly of 1905-1907. Superintendent of North Carolina State Prison, 1909-1913. Mason. Married to Miss Elizabeth O'Hagan. Seven children. Address: Greenville, N. C.

WILLIAM GREEN LONG.

WILLIAM GREEN LONG, Democrat, Representative from Union County, was born in that county May 3, 1842. Son of Adam and Nancy (Green) Long. Educated in the common schools. Farmer. Served for four years in the Confederate Army. Non-commissioned officer, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment N. C. Troops. Justice of the Peace, 1883-1913. Member of the County Board of Elections, 1894-1896. County Commissioner, 1904-1912. Baptist. Married Miss Sarah Ellen Austin. Eleven children. Address: Unionville, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County, was born February 5, 1890, at Garysburg. Son of Lemuel McKinney and Bettie Gray (Mason) Long. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1909. Lawyer. Director First National Bank of Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Secretary-Treasurer Roanoke Rapids Building and Loan Association. Director and Vice-President of the Northampton & Hertford Railroad Company. S. A. E. (College) Fraternity. Phi Beta Kappa of University of North Carolina. Mason. K. of P. Married to Miss Rosa Arrington Heath. One child. Address: Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

THOMAS MCBRYDE.

THOMAS MCBRYDE, Democrat, Representative from Hoke County, was born in Robeson County in 1842. Son of Malcolm and Mary (Gilchrist) McBryde. University of North Carolina, 1856-1857. Farmer. County Commissioner, 1888-1892. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, 1894-1896. State Senator from Robeson County, 1903; Representative in the General Assembly from Hoke County, 1913. Commissioned officer in Confederate Army, 1861-1865, rank of major on General London's staff of U. C. V., 1903. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mary McDuffie, 1882. Six children. Address: Red Springs, N. C.

FELIX M. MCKAY.

FELIX M. MCKAY, Republican, Representative from Harnett County, was born in Harnett County, N. C., June 4, 1865. Son of Neil and Josephine McKay. Educated at the Jonesboro High School and Summerville Academy. Farmer. Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County, 1894-1898. Postmaster at Duke, N. C., 1903-1914. Mason, K. of P., I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. Member Farmers' Union. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mary S. Green. Three children. Address: Duke, N. C.

PHILEMON JENKINS MACON.

PHILEMON JENKINS MACON, Democrat, Representative from Warren County, was born at Warrenton, N. C., March 7, 1858. Son of Gideon Hunt and Lou Green (Jenkins) Macon. Educated at Graham High School; Bethel Collegiate Institute. Physician. Member of North Carolina Medical Society. President of Warren County Medical Society. Superintendent of Health of Warrenton for 20 years. Superintendent of Health for Warren County for 16 years. Member State Democratic Executive Committee; Warren County Executive Committee. For 27 years member of Warren County Guards; five times Captain; for three years Major 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment, North Carolina National Guards. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel

in 1913. I. O. O. F., Noble Grand, Past Grand, Representative in Grand Lodge. Mystic Circle, Grand Master. W. O. W. Methodist. Married Miss Georgie B. Tarwater. Address: Warrenton, N. C.

SAMUEL SYLVANUS MAUNEY.

SAMUEL SYLVANUS MAUNEY, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County, was born in Cleveland County, N. C., October 11, 1851. Son of David and Fannie (Carpenter) Mauney. Received his academic education in the public schools in the 60's. Attended Catawba College, 1872-1873. Banker, manufacturer, farmer. President Cherryville Manufacturing Company, 1900-1904; president Vivian Cotton Mills since 1897; president First National Bank of Cherryville, 1904; director of Cherryville Manufacturing Company, Gaston Manufacturing Company, First National Bank of Kings Mountain, N. C. Public school teacher, 1873-1883; trustee of Lenoir College, Hickory, N. C., since 1904; chairman of Board of Trustees, Cherryville Graded School since 1907; Mayor of Cherryville, 1903. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Lutheran; deacon, 1890-1907; elder since 1907; Sunday School teacher and treasurer since 1890. Married Miss Margaret Rudisill, September 1, 1875. Eight children, four girls and four boys. Address: Cherryville, N. C.

JAMES LACY MAYO.

JAMES LACY MAYO, Democrat, Representative from Beaufort County, was born in Beaufort County, N. C., October 28, 1878. Son of Lacy R. and Dorcas E. (Potter) Mayo. Editor. Appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Beaufort County in 1908. A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. Methodist. Married Miss Ella D. Phillips. Five children. Address: Washington, N. C.

LEVI J. H. MEWBORN.

LEVI J. H. MEWBORN, Democrat, Representative from Greene County, was born in Greene County, August 31, 1842. Son of Parrott

and Mary (Aldridge) Mewborn. Educated in the public schools. Farmer. Justice of the peace for twenty years; member of the Board of Education for sixteen years. Secretary and treasurer of the Greene County branch of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association. Served in the Civil War as a private. Representative in the General Assembly of 1913. Primitive Baptist; served as clerk since 1883, as deacon since 1906, and as clerk of the Contentnea Primitive Baptist Association from 1885-1908. Married Miss Ruth C. Whitted, July 4, 1866. Eleven children. Address: Snow Hill, N. C.

WALTER A. MICKLE.

WALTER A. MICKLE, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born September 7, 1886, in Forsyth County. Son of C. Frank and Sallie (Mock) Mickle. Educated at Louisville Academy; Salem Boys' School, and Winston High School. Farmer. Deputy Register of Deeds of Forsyth County, 1912-1914. Jr. O. U. A. M. Member Improved Order of Red Men; fraternal Order of Eagles. Methodist. Address: Pfafftown, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

FREDERICK RANDOLPH MINTZ.

FREDERICK RANDOLPH MINTZ, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County, was born at Southport, N. C., May 11, 1883. Son of J. W. and Emma (Grissom) Mintz. Attended the public schools of Brunswick County, Southport High School, and private schools. Editor Mount Olive *Tribune*. Farmer; real estate dealer. President Mount Olive Merchants' Association; member Chamber of Commerce; member Democratic Executive Committee, Wayne County. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. Knight of Pythias; Chancellor Commander; Deputy Grand Chancellor for Third District, 1909. Methodist; steward, president of Epworth League. Married Miss Carrie McGee. One son. Address: Mount Olive, N. C.

HARRY L. NETTLES.

HARRY L. NETTLES, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born in Buncombe County, March 15, 1885. Son of W. M. and Eliza (Joyner) Nettles. Attended Asheville Business College, 1906. Farmer. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M. Farmers Union. President Dairymen's Association, 1909-1913. Episcopalian. Married Miss Margaret Gibson. Address: Biltmore, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

DAVID RUSSELL NOLAND.

DAVID RUSSELL NOLAND, Democrat, Representative from Haywood County, was born at Fines Creek, N. C., 1866. Son of James Hardy and Sarah (Owen) Noland. Attended Waynesville High School, and Weaverville College, 1889-1892. Farmer, Crabtree, N. C. First agricultural prize at County Fair, Western Carolina Fair, and first county prize at State Fair. County Democratic Chairman, 1910. Sheriff of Haywood County, 1903-1905 and 1905-1907. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. Member of Knights of Pythias. Methodist. Married in 1893 to Miss Etta Reeves. One son. Address: Crabtree, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

HENRY ALLISON PAGE.

HENRY ALLISON PAGE, Democrat, Representative from Moore County, was born at Cary, N. C., May 12, 1862. Son of Allison Francis and Catherine Frances (Raboteau) Page. Received academic education in Cary, 1870-1878. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Methodist. Delegate to last two General Conferences, Birmingham (1906) and Asheville (1910). Married Miss Eva L. Pleasants, November 4, 1885. Six children. Address: Aberdeen, N. C.

J. EDWARD PEGRAM.

J. EDWARD PEGRAM, Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born at Trinity, Randolph County, N. C. Son of Wil-

liam H. and Emma (Craven) Pegram. A.B. of Trinity College. Lawyer. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association; County Board of Elections, 1911-1912; Democratic County Executive Committee; Executive Committee of Trinity College Alumni Association. Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, 1907. Kappa Sigma (college) Fraternity. Mason. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M. B. P. O. E. Secretary of the Durham Country Club. Methodist. Address: Durham, N. C.

JOHN HEAP PHILLIPS.

JOHN HEAP PHILLIPS, Democrat, Representative from Mitchell County, was born December 3, 1876, in Mitchell County, N. C. Son of James C. and Eliza (Poore) Phillips. Merchant. County Commissioner of Mitchell County, 1912-1914. Mason. Baptist. Married to Miss Rettie Conley. One child. Address: Wing, N. C.

GALLATIN ROBERTS.

GALLATIN ROBERTS, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born at Flat Creek, N. C., October 26, 1878. Son of J. R. and Mary Elizabeth (Buckner) Roberts. Educated at Weaver-ville College, 1895-1896; Washington College, Tenn., 1897; King College, Tenn., 1898-1899. Annual debater at King College, 1898-1899. Wake Forest College, Law Department, 1902-1903. Lawyer. Member N. C. Bar Association. County Attorney, Buncombe County, 1907-1908. Attorney for the Board of Education of Buncombe County, 1911-1912. Representative in the General Assembly, 1911-1913. I. O. O. F. Presbyterian. Married, January 19, 1907, Miss Mary Altha Sams. Two children. Taught school six years before practicing law. Address: Asheville, N. C.

JESSE L. ROBERTS.

JESSE L. ROBERTS, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born at Wentworth, May 25, 1888. Son of Tony J. and

Mary (Williams) Roberts. Attended Sharpe Institute, 1906-1907; Reidsville Seminary, 1908-1910; University of North Carolina, 1911-1914. Lawyer. Address: Reidsville, N. C.

JACOB B. SCOTT.

JACOB B. SCOTT, Democrat, Representative from Pender County, was born November 18, 1861, in Pender County, N. C. Son of John and Barbara J. (George) Scott. Farmer. Married Miss Hattie Wheeler. Nine children. Address: Rocky Point, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

AARON ASHLEY FLOWERS SEAWELL.

AARON ASHLEY FLOWERS SEAWELL, Democrat, Representative from Lee County, was born in Moore County, October 30, 1864. Son of A. A. F. and Jeanette L. (Buie) Seawell. Attended the Jonesboro High School, 1879-1880. Ph.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1889. Studied law at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Represented Moore County in the General Assembly, 1901; from Lee County, 1913. Senator from the Twenty-second District, 1907. A. F. and A. M.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian; elder since 1896. Married Miss Bertha Smith in 1905. Four children. Address: Jonesboro, N. C.

MARSHALL SHEPHERD.

MARSHALL SHEPHERD, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County, was born in Robeson County, June 23, 1865. Son of Joshua and Sarah (Nye) Shepherd. Prepared for college at Asheboro Institute, 1887-1889, and at Bloomingdale Academy, 1890-1892. A.B. of Wake Forest College, 1897. Teacher. Principal of Bladenboro High School, 1897-1901; Orrum High School, 1902-1908, 1911-1914. Superintendent of Public Instruction of Robeson County, 1899-1901. Has been member of the Board of Education for several years. Mayor of the town of Orrum, 1913-1914. Representative from Robe-

son County in the General Assembly of 1909. Baptist. Married to Miss Rochelle Frink. Five children. Address: Orrum, N. C.

WILLIAM LOWRY SMALL.

WILLIAM LOWRY SMALL, Democrat, Representative from Pasquotank County, was born February 25, 1885, in Pasquotank County, N. C. Son of John Walter and Mary Frances (Lowry) Small. Prepared for college at Atlantic Collegiate Institute, 1899-1903. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1911. Lawyer. Member of the firm of Ehringhaus & Small. City Attorney of Elizabeth City since June, 1913. Beta Theta Pi (college) Fraternity. B. P. O. E. Baptist. Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

ARTHUR TURNER SMITH.

ARTHUR TURNER SMITH, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born in Harnett County, December 11, 1858. Son of Alfred and Mary (Whitlenton) Smith. Farmer. County Commissioner of Wake, 1906-1910. Jr. O. U. A. M. Married Miss Amelia Myatt. Five children. Address: Holly Springs, N. C.

D. SEATON SMITH.

D. SEATON SMITH, Republican, Representative from Orange County, was born in Chatham County, June 11, 1874. Son of Mark and Annie (Brewar) Smith. Contractor. Secretary-Treasurer of the Orange County Lumber Company. Methodist. Married Miss V. Irene Pearson. Address: Chapel Hill, N. C.

JAMES BUCHANAN SMITH.

JAMES BUCHANAN SMITH, Democrat, Representative from Cleveland County, was born near Waco, N. C., November 3, 1874. Son of

John H. and Margaret (Moss) Smith. Educated in the public schools of Cleveland County, and in Sylvanus Erwin Normal Institute at Waco, 1888-1892. Teacher. Was secretary of Cleveland County Teachers' Institute in 1902; helped to organize County Teachers' Association in 1908; was secretary of association, 1908-1912; elected president of association in 1912, which position is held by him at present. Assisted Professor Henry Highsmith, of Wake Forest College in institute work of Cleveland County in 1912. Justice of the Peace; farmer. Baptist; deacon, Sunday School superintendent and teacher. Has delivered several addresses before the Kings Mountain Sunday School Association. Has served as member of County Democratic Executive Committee. Married Miss Carrie Stroup, August 1, 1906. Two children. Address: Shelby, N. C.

PETER M. SOMERS.

PETER M. SOMERS, Democrat, Representative from Caswell County, was born in July, 1859. Son of Boston and Elizabeth (Hicks) Somers. Farmer. For eight years County Commissioner of Caswell; chairman, 1913-1914. Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Ola Bell DeShong. Three children. Altamahaw, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

WALTER PARKER STACY.

WALTER PARKER STACY, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County, was born at Ansonville, N. C., December 26, 1884. Son of Rev. L. E. and Rosa (Johnson) Stacy. Attended Weaverville College, 1896-1898; Morven High School, 1898-1902. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1908. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1908-1909. Lawyer. Methodist. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

ARTHUR W. SWAIN.

ARTHUR W. SWAIN, Democrat, Representative from Washington County, was born in Washington County, October 11, 1876. Son of

Rufus and Martha J. (Wentz) Swain. Attended public schools. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Plymouth. Town Alderman, 1906-1908. Trustee Plymouth Graded School, 1907-1913. Representative in the General Assembly of 1911. K. of P. Christian Church. Married to Miss Martha B. Hall. Two children. Address: Plymouth, N. C.

FRANCIS EDGAR THOMAS.

FRANCIS EDGAR THOMAS, Democrat, Representative from Anson County, was born at Diamond Hill, Anson County, N. C., December 25, 1871. Son of John William and Susan (Liles) Thomas. Wake Forest College, LL.B., 1902. Attended the University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Baptist. Married Miss Lucy Hawkins. Two children. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

GEORGE HENRY VALENTINE.

GEORGE HENRY VALENTINE, Republican, Representative from Henderson County, was born January 14, 1877, near Birmingham, England. Son of Frank and Anna Laura (Wood) Valentine. Came to North Carolina in 1883. Lawyer. Director of the Bank and Trust Company of Hendersonville, N. C. Private secretary to Congressman John G. Grant in the Sixty-first Congress, and has been United States Commissioner. Episcopalian. Married Miss Sarah C. Ewart. Two children. Address: Hendersonville, N. C.

EUGENE JACKSON TUCKER.

EUGENE JACKSON TUCKER, Democrat, Representative from Person County, was born in Charlotte County, Va., May 18, 1869. Son of John A. and Mary (Tatum) Tucker. Educated at the public schools: Vanderbilt University, 1890; D. D. S. Dentist. Director of the Bank of Roxboro. Vice-president and member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Dental Society; twice president. Member of

the Dental Board of Examiners for six years. Member National Dental Society. Member of the Committee on Army and Navy Dental Legislation. Mason; Past Master. K. of P. Odd Fellow. W. O. W. Baptist. Address: Roxboro, N. C.

JOHN COLIN McRAE VANN.

JOHN COLIN McRAE VANN, Democrat, Representative from Union County, was born at Monroe, N. C., September 2, 1888. Son of J. J. and Alice (McRae) Vann. Educated at Horner Military School, 1904-1906; University of North Carolina, 1906-1910. Lawyer. K. of P. Royal Arch Mason. Episcopalian. Address: Monroe, N. C.

JOHN HENRY VERNON.

JOHN HENRY VERNON, Democrat, Representative from Alamance County, was born in Person County, N. C., November 15, 1883. Son of Charles R. and Corinna J. (Henry) Vernon. Attended public schools; Wake Forest Academy, 1899-1900. A.B. of Wake Forest College, 1905. B.L., 1906. Class orator, 1905. Won Senior Orator's Medal, 1905. President of Law Class, 1906. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Burlington, 1909-1910. City Attorney, 1910-1914. County Attorney, 1910-1914. Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, 1913. Member Democratic Judicial Executive Committee, 1911-1913. Mason. K. of P. Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married, December 27, 1909, to Miss Sallie Cates. Two children. Address: Burlington, N. C.

IRA A. WALDEN.

IRA A. WALDEN, Republican, Representative from Alexander County, was born in Union County, N. C., November 29, 1863. Son of Capt. J. W. and Theresa Ely (Elliott) Walden. Farmer. Methodist. Address: Hiddenite, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

J. THOMAS WALL.

J. THOMAS WALL, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born near Madison, N. C., in 1845. Son of Joshua S. and Carolina F. (Heggie) Wall. Educated at Benlah Male Institute. Representative in the General Assembly, 1911-1913. Introduced the ten-hour bill. Farmer. Private Company "F," First Regiment Eng. Corps, under General Lee. Baptist; deacon twenty years. Married, April, 1879, Miss Sadie A. Adkins. Ten children. Address: Stoneville, N. C., R. F. D.

GILBERT ARTHUR WHITFORD.

GILBERT ARTHUR WHITFORD, Democrat, Representative from Craven County, was born in that county, December 7, 1876. Son of Bryan C. and Margaret J. (Whitley) Whitford. Educated in public schools of Craven County. Farmer and lumberman. Justice of the Peace since 1903. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Married Miss Sarah Lucretia Arthur in 1899. One son and one daughter. Address: New Bern, N. C.

HIETTE SINCLAIR WILLIAMS.

HIETTE SINCLAIR WILLIAMS, of Cabarrus County, was born at East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C., March 3, 1872. Son of J. Franklin and Sarah L. (Patterson) Williams. Received preparatory education at Union High School, at East Bend, N. C., and graduated at Guilford College, 1895. Taught school in Forsyth County and East Bend for about three years. Lawyer. Located at Concord, N. C., for the practice of law in July, 1906. Representative in the General Assembly from Yadkin County, 1899; from Cabarrus County, 1909-1913. Attorney for Board of Commissioners of Cabarrus County, 1909-1910 and 1913-1914. Member Society of Friends, called "Quakers." Married Miss Ethel Reavis. Three children, two living. Address: Concord, N. C.

S. CARTER WILLIAMS.

S. CARTER WILLIAMS, Republican, Representative from Yadkin County, was born July 12, 1878, in Iredell County. Son of J. C. and Elizabeth J. (Templeton) Williams. Educated in the public schools. Lawyer. Director of the Bank of Yadkin; of the Statesville Air Line Railway Company. County Attorney since December, 1912. Register of Deeds of Yadkin County, 1910. Mayor of Yadkinville, 1911. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Grace B. Redmond. Five children. Address: Yadkinville, N. C.

CHARLES MARSHALL WILSON.

CHARLES MARSHALL WILSON, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County, was born in Warrenton, N. C., May 14, 1858. Son of John M. and Susan G. (Bobbitt) Wilson. Received his academic education in Selma, 1873-1876, and Bingham Military School at Mebane, N. C., 1878-1879. Manufacturer, farmer, and merchant. President of Johnston Agricultural Society, 1911-1912. Chairman Board County Commissioners, 1898-1906. Chairman Johnston County Finance Committee, and has been for fourteen years. State Senator, 1907. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Member Selma Lodge, 320, A. F. and A. M.; Junior Warden, 1907. Jr. O. U. A. M. President Johnston County branch Farmers Educational and Coöperative Union of America, 1911. Christian Disciple; deacon. Married Miss Nova K. Uzzle. Three children. Address: Wilsons Mills, N. C.

STANLEY WINBORNE.

STANLEY WINBORNE, Democrat, Representative from Hertford County, was born August 25, 1886, at Murfreesboro. Son of Benjamin B. and Nellie (Vaughan) Winborne. Ph.B., University of North Carolina, 1907. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1907-1908. Lawyer. Vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Murfreesboro since 1911. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Mayor of Murfreesboro, 1909-1910. Chairman of the Democratic

County Executive Committee, 1912. County Attorney since 1909. Commissioner of the town of Murfreesboro since 1910. Pi Kappa Alpha (college) Fraternity. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Frances Sharpe Jernigan. One child. Address: Murfreesboro, N. C.

JAMES PEELE WINSLOW.

JAMES PEELE WINSLOW, Democrat, Representative from Perquimans County, was born in Perquimans County, November 26, 1846. Son of Thomas E. and Mary Anne (Peele) Winslow. Educated at Belvidere Academy. Farmer. Justice of the Peace and County Surveyor. Methodist. Married Miss Sarah Frances Cannon. Two children. Address: Hertford, N. C.

DONALD WITHERSPOON.

DONALD WITHERSPOON, Republican, Representative from Cherokee County, was born March 11, 1883, at Wilkesboro. Son of L. L. and Martha (Hall) Witherspoon. Attended Catawba College, 1896-1900; North Carolina A. and M. College, 1900-1901. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1903-1904. Lawyer. Practiced law at Newton, 1904-1909. Moved to New Mexico in 1910 and practiced law at Farmington, N. M., 1910-1911. Returned to North Carolina in 1911 and settled at Murphy. Vice-president San Juan Bar Association, 1911. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Jr. O. U. A. M. K. of P. Presbyterian. Married, first, Miss Mary Phifer; second, Miss Margaret Norvell. Two children. Address: Murphy, N. C.

EMMETT R. WOOTEN.

(Speaker of the House of Representatives.)

EMMETT R. WOOTEN, Democrat, of Lenoir County, was born at Fort Barnwell, Craven County, N. C., November 2, 1878. Son of John C. and Mary (Cobb) Wooten. Educated at private school in Kingston; Wake Forest College; University of North Carolina. Studied

law under Judge A. C. Avery and at the University of North Carolina Law School. Admitted to the Bar, 1900. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Attorney for the city of Kinston, 1904, 1905, 1906. County Attorney, 1903-1904. Trustee of the University of North Carolina; member of special committee appointed by Governor to visit and report to Governor and board of trustees on affairs and condition of University. Representative in General Assembly from Lenoir County, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915. Speaker of House of Representatives, 1915. Fraternal orders: Kappa Alpha (college fraternity), Odd Fellows, Camp of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Married, April 20, 1904, Miss Nannie Cox. Two children: Kinston, N. C.

CHIEF CLERKS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ROBERT OTIS SELF,

PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE SENATE.

ROBERT OTIS SELF, Democrat, was born at Webster, N. C., July 2, 1884. Son of Dr. William and Octavia (Cowan) Self. Educated at Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, 1897-1902. Superintendent of Public Instruction of Jackson County, 1909-1911. Calendar Clerk of the State Senate, 1905, 1907, 1908 (special session), 1909. Principal Clerk of the Senate, 1911 and 1913. Appointed United States Deputy Collector November 1, 1913; resigned December 1, 1914. Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P. Baptist.

THEODORE GETTYS COBB,

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THEODORE G. COBB, Democrat, of Burke County, was born May 9, 1867, at Newton, N. C. Son of R. A. and Matilda (Falls) Cobb. Educated at private schools of Morganton, 1875-1881. Editor. Alderman of town of Morganton. Mayor, 1903-1904. Chief Clerk of House, 1909, 1911, 1913, and 1915. Fraternal orders: Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Jr. O. U. A. M. (State Councilor Junior Order, 1906). Historian North Carolina Press Association, 1907-1908. Historical address before the North Carolina Press Association at Charlotte, 1908. Married Miss Martha Ella Kincaid, December 14, 1887. Six children. Address: Morganton, N. C.

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